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WASHINGTON.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

GEN. BRISTOW INSTALLED—THE TRANSPORTATION DEBATE IN THE SENATE—MEASURES FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The transfer of the Treasury Department from Mr. Richardson to Secretary Bristow was made to-day at noon. The usual formalities, such as introductions to the heads of bureaus, were observed. Of course, there was very little in the way of business to which the Secretary could give his attention on the first day of his assumption of the office, although it was noticed that various matters laid before him for his signature were carefully read. Explanations from the proper officers were sought in each instance before any papers were signed. The Supervising Architect, among others, found it necessary to bring up a bundle of charts and papers and give the Secretary very lucid explanations of what he desired in order to get the signature to a letter which he presented. This was the first letter which the Secretary was asked to sign. While such matters as these are of very trifling importance of themselves, they attracted considerable attention in the Treasury Department to-day. His most important political action was to request that Mr. Sawyer's resignation should be tendered to the President. It is rumored this evening that his resignation is already written. The very strong effort to keep Secretary Sawyer in the department was alluded to last night, and there are indications to-day that it was to be very earnestly and unremittingly continued as long as there was any possible chance of success; but the President and Secretary Bristow were both immovable. Parties who have visited Washington within the last twenty-four hours to labor in behalf of Mr. Sawyer, learn to-night that they have had their trouble for nothing. The Secretary has expressed the intention to make no removals simply for the sake of change, but for cause only.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate discussed the cheap transportation resolution all day, and rejected an amendment from Mr. Bogy to strike out the features which propose that the improvements shall be under Government control, but reached no vote upon the main question. The opposition to the resolution all came from the Democratic side of the Chamber, though only a portion of that party is against it. It is objected that it is not within the constitutional power of the General Government to construct railroads or canals through the States, and that the experience of States in works of this character has been unprofitable, the works having been abandoned in many instances after making some progress. On the other hand, there are several prominent lawyers in the Senate who declare the National Government has the right to construct railroads and canals through the States, and that the loss sustained by States which have engaged in such works has arisen from the establishment of routes in unprofitable localities, and not because the works were constructed by the State. The final vote will possibly be reached to-morrow, and the resolution will probably pass.

BUTLER AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Committee of the House some time since recommended the appropriation of $25,000 to carry on the work of the Civil Service Commission. That action happened to be taken while Gen. Butler was sick, not because he was sick, but because it was time to act. The General has been recovering very rapidly since the Sanborn report was disposed of, and now that his last hold upon the Treasury Department is about to be severed he seems to have gained all his usual vigor. To-day he came marching into the Civil Service Committee room, and proposed to rescind the resolution by which the committee had recommended the appropriation. After some discussion the vote was taken and the committee refused to accept his proposition, the vote being 4 in its favor and 4 against it. He next put in a resolution very adroitly worded in the negative form, stating that the committee do not recommend the further appropriation of money to carry on the experiment of civil service reform, so called, in the manner in which it has been carried on. A member of the committee who sometimes draws very fine distinctions, and who had voted against Gen. Butler's first motion, was caught by the last phase of this resolution, and concluding that a vote against it might be construed by some as a vote in favor of whatever evasion of the civil service rules these may have been, to which evasions he is earnestly opposed, he decided not to vote at all. Gen. Butler thus gained his point, and the committee stands on the record in the following position: It has recommended the appropriation of $25,000; it has refused to rescind that recommendation, and now it has voted that it does not recommend any further appropriation to carry on the experiment of the civil service reform in the manner in which it has been carried on. It ought to be stated that the four members voting for the last mentioned resolution were two Republicans and two Democrats.

The Appropriations Committee of the House has refused absolutely to put into the bill any appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, the proposition having received only three favorable votes. This action does not, however, prevent the possibility of appropriating the sum of $25,000. There are some parliamentary difficulties to overcome, however, in getting the matter squarely before the House, and of course those who oppose the appropriation will strive in every possible manner to prevent a yea and nay vote on it.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The publishers of some of the leading cities have united in a memorial to Congress asking that a uniform rate of postage of one cent per pound on newspapers, and two cents on all other periodicals, be adopted. This memorial is signed by the publishers of the morning newspapers in Boston, by the publishers of all the leading newspapers in New-York, as well as by publishing houses there, and by the newspaper publishers in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

BUSINESS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, claimed the floor for two hours in the House this morning, under a previous assignment. In that time the House manifested a remarkable degree of confidence in that committee and in its chairman by approving almost without discussion nearly all the important measures which the committee have prepared this session, and which had not been previously passed. Some of the bills were of very great importance. Among them was a bill providing for the further security of the navigation of the Mississippi River, which is deemed of great importance by Western men. The committee recommended that the Senate amendments to the Shipping Commissioner act be concurred in, and it was done. A bill creating stevedores' and other maritime liens upon sea-going vessels was also adopted. A bill providing for the establishment of additional life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the Atlantic coast and the lakes, was passed. This bill establishes a great number of life-saving stations on the Western lakes, where this valuable service has not been hitherto extended, and provides for its greater efficiency, along the Eastern coast, especially at the most hazardous points. The bill appropriates $45,000. The committee also had passed a bill providing for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River by dredging or otherwise. It authorizes the Secretary of War to advertise for proposals to increase the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi River. The Secretary is authorized to expend $150,000 to secure a twenty-feet depth for six months, and to expend $15,000 a month for maintaining this depth; to pay $3,000 for each additional foot, until twenty-seven feet of water is reached; and to make this contract for five years, subject to revocation at the discretion of the Secretary, under three months' notice. This bill provides for an experiment on the Ead's plan, or any other plan which the Secretary may consider preferable. The committee had also passed a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. The bill constitutes the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospitals, a board to prescribe regulations under the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of these diseases. The amendment proposed by Mr. Cox, providing that the bill should in no wise interfere with any existing State quarantine regulations was adopted. The Ead's bill was discussed, and the previous question was ordered, with the understanding that half an hour shall be given to-morrow for debate, before the vote is taken. The measure is strongly opposed by the friends of the canal scheme, and many who are opposed to the jetty bill will vote to substitute the canal amendment, with the view of defeating the bill upon its final passage. The speeches to-day are by Mr. Stannard, Gen. Hawley of Illinois, Messrs. Barbour, Lewis of Tennessee, Sypher, Sheldon, and Cobb.

THE WINE DUTIES.

The wine importers are endeavoring to defeat the section in "the little Tariff bill," so-called, which changes the duty on wines. A delegation was heard by the Senate Committee on Finance to-day in opposition to the change.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Finance bill has at last agreed to a report. The bill last presented to the House by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and which the House rejected by a small majority as an amendment to the last Senate bill, has been substantially adopted by the House, the percentage of greenback retirement being fixed at thirty-seven. There seems to be considerable doubt about the success of this bill, and the President, who was asked for his views in relation to it, has not responded altogether favorably. He is very desirous that the percentage of retirement should be fifty per cent., and nothing less, but at the same time has not said that he would veto the bill containing thirty-seven per cent. This question of the ratio of greenbacks to be retired to the national bank notes issued is the chief point of dispute, although there are many hard money men that will vote against the bill in any form. Such men as Senator Sherman think that practically there is very little difference whether the percentage is fixed at thirty-seven or fifty, and that the proposition of the bill to redeem greenbacks in 1878 with gold or five per cent. bonds is of vastly greater importance, and has sufficient merit to sustain the bill with the reduction of the percentage which the inflationists insist upon. There is very little interest now taken in financial matters by Congressmen, except that it is very generally conceded that both justice and good policy demand that some facilities should be given for the formation of such banks as may be desired in the West and South. It is not believed that the organizations would be very numerous, or that sums of currency sufficiently large to cause, under the operations of the bill, an appreciable increase of currency would be taken up. There is so much indifference on the whole subject that it is quite impossible to form any opinion of the sentiment of the House and Senate toward the bill, or the prospect of a final action upon it.

THE PUBLIC LANDS FOR EDUCATION.

In the House to-night Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey, made a speech on the subject of devoting the proceeds of the sale of public lands to educational purposes. Gov. Ward is very strongly in favor of setting aside the proceeds for the purpose mentioned, and he presented a clear and able summary of the reasons in favor of the proposition.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MR. SUMNER'S WINES.

The wines and liquors of the late Senator Sumner were sold to-day. There were about 425 bottles, and a variety of different wines. In exceptional cases only they brought fancy prices. Seven bottles of old Romance Burgundy, highly prized by Mr. Sumner, brought $7 a bottle. One bottle of Johannesberger cabinet, from the cellars of Prince Metternich, 1862, was sold for $12. The auctioneer said he learned from a credible source it was Mr. Sumner's special admiration, and that whenever he went into his wine cellar, which was perhaps once a year, he had this identical bottle hunted up, and always remarked he intended to have it opened on some occasion when he had particular friends to dine with him.

THE REPORTED SUCCESSOR OF MR. BANFIELD.

Hon. Joseph H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury Department for the past five years, a native of Massachusetts, and a lawyer of fine ability, it is said will receive the appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury in place of E. C. Banfield, resigned.

JUDGE RICHARDSON'S COMMISSION SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the commission of Judge Richardson as Associate Justice of the Court of Claims.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service have adopted a resolution that they do not recommend any further appropriation to carry on or experiment in the so-called civil service reform in the manner in which it has been carried on. The vote was —yeas, Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Luttrell of California, Sheats of Alabama, and Whitehouse of New-York—4; nays, Messrs. Kellogg of Connecticut, Willard of Michigan, and Willard of Vermont—3; present but not voting, 1.

MISS ANTHONY'S VOTE.

Gen. Butler explains that he did not submit as the result of the deliberation of the Judiciary Committee a report recommending that the fine imposed on Susan B. Anthony be remitted, but merely that it might be printed for the consideration of the committee.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

The delegations of Mandan and Arickaree Indians had a talk with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day. They have always been friends to the Government, which now wants them to remove to the Indian Territory; but they are not yet willing to do so.

"THE AMERICANS."

THE ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY — RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—A NEW POLITICAL PARTY TO BE FORMED—"THE AMERICANS."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4.—The Anti-Secrecy Convention devoted the morning session to the consideration of resolutions. A hot debate occurred on the resolution reported by the committee, proposing to withdraw all confidence and support due to Christians from intelligent men adhering to Masonry. Protests against this extreme proposition were entered by Presiding Elder Travis, of Indiana; Rev. Mr. Hard, and other prominent delegates. The majority was inclined to adhere to the committee's report, when President Blanchard counseled moderation and harmony, and verbal alterations were made which secured agreement. Resolutions against secret temperance organizations were cogently urged on the ground that such organizations are entering wedges for Masonry. The Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and Odd-fellows were denounced by speakers as recruiting agents for the Masons. The resolutions were finally made acceptable and adopted. A plan was adopted to extend the membership, in the hope of securing a hundred thousand members this year. The draft of a letter to the President, covering memorials against Masonic dedication of public buildings, will be taken to Washington to-morrow, by Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Pittsburg, Penn. There are 11,000 signatures to the petition.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY PROPOSED.

The afternoon session of the convention was resolved into a political mass-meeting, to discuss the propriety of forming a national political party, having for its basis opposition to secret societies. Mr. Donald Kirpatrick, of Syracuse, was President; J. A. Conant and H. L. Kellogg, Secretaries. The attendance was small. President Blanchard presented a preamble and resolutions, which were taken up and discussed singly. The name of the new party is to be "The Americans." The resolution to embody as a plank in the new platform the name of God in the constitution, occasioned a heated debate of an hour, and threatened to break up the meeting. Finally the resolution was verbally changed, and then adopted. The preamble and resolutions were afterward adopted as a whole, and referred to a committee of one from each State represented to frame a platform of principles, and to report at a mass-meeting to be called by the committee, which was composed as follows: Rev. J. Blanchard, Illinois; C. W. Greene, Indiana; H. Wilcox, Michigan; J. I. Parish, Ohio; G. W. Needles, Missouri; Aaron Floyd, Pennsylvania; Francis Gillett, Connecticut; J. W. Phelps, Vermont; Rev. J. L. Barlow, New-York. The meeting then adjourned until evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was preceded by prayer and singing. President Roberts presided. The Committee on Finance reported that the society was in a healthy fiscal condition. The Committee on Organization reported a constitution and by-laws, which were taken up and discussed, resolution by resolution, and with slight amendments adopted as a whole. The Committee on Nominations reported the following:

Board of Directors—Philo Carpenter, J. Blanchard, Archibald Waits, T. A. Hart, C. R. Hagarty, E. A. Cook, J. T. Lumry, J. M. Wallace, Isaac Preston, Rev. William Pinckney.

Auditor—Prof. H. O. Fisher.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Enrollment reported nine States and Canada represented; the membership, 200.

Pittsburg, Penn., was selected as the place for the next annual convention.

Addresses were subsequently delivered by Rev. J. R. Baird, and a seceding Mason of seventeen degrees, who quoted from the Scriptures to show the Divine command to reveal wrong, and denounced the workings and falsities of Masonry, the hollowness of its professions, and the sinfulness of obeying Masonic law. He claimed that no man could be a Christian and a Mason at the same time. Mrs. Dr. Miller, of Syracuse, read an address giving the history of Morgan's death as related by her father, Victory Birdseye, one of the counsel appointed by Gov. Throop to investigate the case. A vote of thanks was tendered to her, and a copy requested for publication. Short addresses were made by Conant, Levington, Ellis, and others. Rev. Mr. Levington, of Michigan, was added to the list of national lecturers. The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 4.—The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, In the continued existence of secret oath-bound fraternities we recognize a conspiracy against all who do not belong to them, and a standing menace to the religion of Jesus Christ, as well as to the Republican institutions which draw their life from it; and,

Whereas, An organized resistance to Freemasonry and its kindred clans is imperatively demanded of all who love our blood-bought institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the loyalty to God and the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers, and thus far maintained by the blood and treasure of the present generation, requires of us that ceaseless vigilance, that patient investigation of institutions and principles, and that consecration to the defense of truth and right, without which the overthrow of all we hold dear is inevitable.

Resolved, That we make a special opposition to speculative Freemasonry, not simply because it is the mother of almost all other secret orders, and the principal generator of the virus of all, but because of its deceptive and masterly antagonism to Christianity in the following among other particulars: First, the exclusion from its forms of prayer, its quotations of Scripture, and all its rituals, of the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and from its membership of all men in their dotage, young men in their non-age, all imbeciles, cripples, and maimed persons, all in feeble health, and all women, the persons above all others most needing human sympathy and Christian charity; second, the welcoming, unchanged, unregenerated, unsanctified pagans, Mohammedans, Jews, infidels, and nominal Christians to the same altar of worship at the same time, which Christianity everywhere forbids; third, the specialty of its charities, its so-called exhibitions of benevolence, making Masons, instead of Christians, objects of favoritism, or, in other words, substituting substantially Masons for the household faith, thus making an anti-Christian distinction; fourth, the placing upon its altar of worship the Christian Bible, the Mohammedan's Koran, and the sacred books, so-called of all nations, as the books of the Masonic law in the several nationalities in which their authority is severally acknowledged; fifth, the exaltation of the square and compasses above the Bible, in that they are placed upon the altars of lodges of all countries, while the Bible is admitted as a symbol on the altars only of the lodges of so-called Christian countries; sixth, the introduction into its higher or chivalric degrees of so-called Christianity of the sword—a fighting religion; seventh, the reintroduction of the Aaronic priesthood, as after the Order of Melchisedech, in opposition to the all-important fact that Christ, the crucified, risen and exalted Savior, is the only High Priest acknowledged by Christianity.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, so-called, which are springing up in all parts of our country, children of secrecy, having Masonry and Odd-fellowship as god-fathers and god-mothers, which organizations are most cunningly devised to give speculators, as head centres, the control of the farming interests of the country.

Resolved, That in the secret Temperance Orders we see, however honest many of their initiates may be, only so many stepping-stones to the Masonic temples, whose main influence on the temperance cause has been to dishearten, disintegrate, and weaken its friends, while giving encouragement and strength to its enemies.

Resolved, That the growing interest in our cause, and the success which is crowning our efforts to rouse the people to a sense of the dangers to which they are exposed from organized secretism, calls for profound gratitude to God, and is just cause of encouragement to us to continue and increase our efforts for the enlightenment of the people and the entire overthrow of the secret despotism with which we are at war; and that, among these tokens of the growing interest since our last anniversary, we recognize the organization of the State societies auxiliary to this body in Kansas, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and that Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa are soon to fall into line, and, while efficient work is being done in nearly all of these States by State lecturers and others, through whose labors the people are fast rising in their might against the powers of secrecy.

Resolved, That with the light we have now on the principles, obligations, and tendencies of speculative Freemasonry, we see not how a man can be an intelligent and adhering Freemason and at the same time be a consistent Christian or a loyal citizen, and that we are compelled by our convictions to withhold from all such the same confidence and support due alone to those free from Masonic obligations, and that we cannot vote for such men for civil officers.

Resolved, That a general agent and State lecturer in each State, organized and organizing, is an absolute necessity, and that a fund of $10,000 for their support is equally necessary and pressingly so, and that we take immediate steps for raising such a fund.

THE NEW CABLE.

THE FARADAY STILL UNSIGHTED—SHE IS EXPECTED TO-DAY—A PARTY WAITING TO RECEIVE HER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Faraday has not yet arrived, and Portsmouth is in suspense. The revenue cutter Levi Woodbury went down to sea with a large party aboard, according to the programme arranged yesterday, but she did not meet the long-looked-for ship, and came back early in the afternoon. There was a thick fog, rendering it impossible to discern objects at any considerable distance, a disagreeable sea, and what sailors term "nasty weather generally." The party on board was quite large, numbering about 150. There were on board, besides those mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, Hon. Oliver Wyatt, Mayor Horton, Col. Aaron Young, Ex-Mayor Brewster, of Portsmouth; Ex-Senator Warren Brown, of Hampton Falls; Chas. Sawyer and others, of Dover; Hon. E. A. Rollins, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and A. M. Eastman, the cable companies' attorney. The ladies included Mrs. Ex-Gov. Smythe, Mrs. Riddle, and the Misses Riddle, and others, of Portsmouth. As a whole, it was a merry company, though fifty or sixty at one time or other during the boisterous sail paid tribute to Neptune. An excellent collation was served at noon by the host of the Rockingham House, and there was a season of speech-making at the tables. The sail was down the river directly past the Isle of Shoals and outward. At noon a point in the chart line of the Faraday, thirty miles from land, was reached, and then the Captain, concluding that the Faraday could hardly reach Portsmouth to-night, put the vessel back for home. The current belief is that some word will be heard from the coming vessel before to-morrow night. A watch is stationed in the Custom-house, and as soon as the smoke of the steamer is unmistakably sighted, the Woodbury will again steam out, whatever the hour may be, and all her company in to-day's trip hold themselves in readiness to go with her.

A PRINCELY BENEFACTOR.

AN IMMENSE PROPERTY DEEDED TO PUBLIC USES BY JAMES LICK, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The act of James Lick, deeding the whole of his property to the public, excites much comment. He donates $700,000 to the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world for the Observatory at Lake Tahoe; $420,000 for public monuments; $150,000 for public baths in this city; $100,000 for the Old Ladies' Home; $10,000 to the Society for the Protection of Animals; $25,000 to the Ladies' Protection Relief Society; $10,000 to the Mechanics' Library; $25,000 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum; $25,000 to the City of San Jose for an orphan asylum; $150,000 for the erection of a bronze monument to the author of the Star Spangled Banner in Golden Gate Park; $300,000 for the endowment of a school of mechanical arts in California, and the residue in excess of $1,780,000 to the Pioneers' Society. He makes ample provision for his relations, and reserves a homestead and $25,000 per annum for himself.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

REPUBLICANS CHOSEN FOR GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Election returns from Oregon so far give Williams, Republican, for Congress, 4,078; Ludlow, Democrat, 3,721, and Davenport, Independent, 2,900; Tolman, for Governor, 4,554; Grover, 4,131, and Campbell 3,462.

Seven counties have to be heard from.

Chadwick, Democrat, is probably re-elected Secretary of State; Clark, Republican, Treasurer, and Rowland Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RAILROAD MATTERS IN DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 4.—The negotiations some time ago reported between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company and Mr. Baumgardner, of Lancaster, Penn., for the purchase of the latter's controlling interest in the Junction and Breakwater Railroad of this State, have definitely failed, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company and also the Delaware Railroad Company declining to buy. Whether the proposed through line across the Peninsula, to connect Baltimore with New-York by steamers from Lewes, will now be established in the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio corporation, remains to be seen. Such an arrangement has been mooted if the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore fail to get control of the line ending at Lewes.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day heard Representatives Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Bass, of New-York, in advocacy of the improvement of the mouth of the Detroit River, opposite Malden, by the removal of boulders and other obstructions. The committee also heard arguments from Congressman Stannard, of Missouri, in favor of the retention of the forty-third or "liability" section of the House Steam-boat bill, now before this committee. Mr. Stannard also made an argument advocating favorable action on the House bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board over the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers, with a view to the establishment of beacon lights, buoys, &c., on them. The committee decided to recommend the insertion of an item in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill of $25,000 for the removal of obstructions from the Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers, in Georgia; also to recommend the passage of the House bill directing the President of the United States to cause to be prepared and presented to Capt. John Horn, Jr., of Detroit, a gold medal in recognition of his heroic and humane efforts in rescuing, at different times, and at the risk of his own life, over one hundred men, women, and children from drowning in Detroit River.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—The Agricultural Congress to-day adopted resolutions looking to the union of the Cotton States in the direct-trade movement, without expressing preferences for any port. A committee of five from each State was appointed to memorialize the Legislatures on the subject of procuring statistics. The report of the Committee on Emigration, which was adopted, favors land-owners donating land to actual settlers. A resolution was adopted urging the refunding of the cotton tax to the producers. The Congress adjourned, to meet at Raleigh, N. C., July, 1875.

The Masters of the State granges of the cotton States to-day appointed an Executive Committee to urge Congress to refund the cotton tax. The reports of both meetings show a large increase of the acreage of cereals and a decrease of cotton

BOSTON AND THE WEST.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—COMPETITION WITH THE BOSTON AND ALBANY ROAD ADVOCATED.

BOSTON, June 4.—A meeting of merchants, at the call of the Board of Trade, was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon to consider transportation facilities and rates between Boston and the West. The meeting was well attended, and was called to order by D. W. Skillings. John W. Candler was chosen President, Mayor Cobb and several others serving as Vice Presidents. Mr. Candler addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said that Boston needed better commercial accommodations and wider and more extended means of transportation. While Boston took pride in the advance of New-York and Philadelphia commercially, she was still alive to her own requirements in the abolishment of abuses as well as in augmenting her resources. The completion of the tunnel route to the West should be pushed forward to form a line independent of all other lines through the State, and effect a connection with the great trunk lines through New-York. This project could as well be carried through in 1874 as in 1875, so far as legislation was concerned. The delay of a year would only be productive of new schemes that would serve no other purpose than to hinder what was so much desired and really needed for the preservation of Boston's interest in the foreign export trade. He wanted healthy competition with the Boston and Albany Railroad. Boston had been slumbering too long, and had but just awakened to a realization of what she had thus lost. Let Massachusetts contribute all she has expended upon the tunnel for the general benefit. The Legislature should not be allowed to adjourn without settling this important question.

Henry Mayo said that the business men had not gathered as mourners, and did not believe in the decay of Boston. Her advantages were as great as any Atlantic city for exportation and the trade with the fisheries. The difficulty lay in the means of transportation to the interior leading to discriminations against the city. Five cents per 100 pounds in the freight charges over those levied on other cities was too much to bear.

E. R. Mudge considered a competing railroad line through the country of paramount importance, and he as a manufacturer, and every individual resident in Boston, should interest himself in securing direct communication with the grain-producing and fabric-consuming population of the West. He advocated no particular scheme, but he desired that the Legislature should fully consider and pass upon the subject this year. The mercantile community could afford no delay. He had tried, repeatedly to import cotton, and have it transported through New-York State, but all in vain; he said that, when empty cars were going that way by the thousand, the rates were such that he was compelled to order his cotton to New-York City for transportation inland. The merchants should insist upon some action.

Mr. Jerome Jones said that the Albany Railroad, which Boston and Massachusetts helped to build, was now overtasked, and yet was the great stumbling-block to the opening of a second line. Boston had elevators and accommodations for immigrants, and there was nothing to ship. He offered the following resolutions from the Board of Trade, which were adopted:

Whereas, While we recognize the perplexing difficulties that may have appeared during the consideration of the Hoosac Tunnel question, and appreciate the efforts thus far made by this Legislature for its satisfactory solution, the fact that a long period of time must be consumed in completing terminal facilities, and in perfecting other necessary arrangements for the practical operation of a through line after a desirable plan has been adopted, warrants us in urging immediate action; therefore,

Resolved, That the commercial interests of Massachusetts imperatively demand the early completion of a line of railroad from Boston through the Hoosac Tunnel to the Hudson River.

Resolved, That the citizens of Boston, assembled in Faneuil Hall, earnestly appeal to this Legislature not to adjourn until a bill for the perfection and operation of this additional line of communication has been passed.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five, with power to fill vacancies, be chosen by this meeting to co-operate with the Transportation Committee of the Boston Board of Trade in investigating the whole subject of the tunnel route, in advocating the most practicable plan for a through line to the West, and in urging such other action as will best promote and facilitate the transportation interests of this State.

Edward Kemble, President of the Commercial Exchange, wanted no half-way work. The Hoosac line should be pushed through to Lake Ontario at once.

A. W. Beard and others spoke in the same spirit, and the meeting closed.

MEXICO AND THE BORDER.

TREATY WITH ITALY—AN ORDER TO STOP CATTLE-RAIDING OVER THE RIO GRANDE.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, June 4.—A treaty has been made between Mexico and Italy for the extradition of criminals.

The Mayor of Matamoras has ordered the Chief of Police of Ranches to prevent the passage of cattle over the Rio Grande either way. This order, if enforced, will probably break up the stealing of cattle on both sides of the river.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 4.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville says it is reported that the Mexican Ministry have ordered all ports of entry on the Rio Grande except Matamoras to be closed, and that Collectors of Customs have postponed action and written for further instructions.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 4.—It is reported that Jesus Garcia's band crossed 300 head of stolen cattle at Ranches Los Bussias on the 20th ult.

Gen. McKenzie has returned from his expedition without accomplishing anything.

THE MILLERS' CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The National Millers' Convention to-day discussed the question of State organization. Secretary Little gave his experience in attempting to interest millers in this movement. He had issued over 2,000 circulars to millers in all parts of the country, and expected to find at least 500 millers present at this convention, but was sadly disappointed. He thought the question deserved more attention than had been given to it.

S. S. Chisholm, of Illinois, had corresponded with different parties on the subject, all of whom favored such organizations, and had asked for instructions as to how they should proceed. He moved the appointment of a committee of three to draft by-laws to govern State societies, which was adopted, and the committee appointed. This committee subsequently reported a set of rules, which, after discussion, were laid over till the night session.

The afternoon was spent in visiting Shaw's Garden, the various parks, and other prominent points in the city and suburbs.

FISH FOR CALIFORNIA.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The aquarium car fitted out in New-Hampshire to convey fish to California reached this city to-day, and this afternoon the steam yacht Hattie E. Peck brought up from Seth Green's fishery grounds 36,000 shad and 2,000 eels, just hatched, to be put in the car, which leaves for its destination to-night.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—The new university hospital was inaugurated this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a large assemblage of prominent professional and business men of the City. The ceremony was attended by Gov. Hartranft, and Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, who delivered eloquent dedicatory addresses. The structure as it now stands, comprises the main or centre building, and one wing or pavilion, the cost of which up to the present time has been $200,000. The ultimate object is to erect two other wings, each of which will cost $100,000. The present capacity is for 120 patients. When fully completed its capacity will be for 600 patients, and the institution is very thorough in its facilities for the treatment of cases of disease and accidents. The new building is very handsome architecturally.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FOUR HUNDRED DOCTORS ASSEMBLED IN DETROIT—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—The American Medical Association, the national body of the "regular" profession, met in this city last Tuesday. Over four hundred delegates are in attendance, representing every State and Territory. Quite a number of distinguished Canadian physicians are also present. The association has held general sessions each morning for the transaction of business, and at the first one an annual address was delivered by the President, J. M. Toner, of Washington. It was able, and dealt with a wide range of subjects, chiefly interesting to the profession. Yesterday the association adopted resolutions urging the raising of the medical staff of the army to an equality with that of the navy, and listened to a very elaborate paper by Dr. L. D. Gross, of Philadelphia.

This morning the association adopted resolutions indorsing President Toner's recommendations for a central physiological and pathological laboratory, and the formation of local medical societies for every State, county, and city. Able papers were also read on obstetrical practice by Dr. Paine, of Indianapolis, and on public hygiene by Dr. Embell, of Brooklyn. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of the erection of a monument to Dr. Ephraim Miedowell, of Kentucky, the originator of ovariotomy, and for a centennial meeting in Philadelphia in 1876.

This afternoon the association met in five sections and considered a large number of professional questions. The most important of these proceedings were discussions of papers on Emotional Insanity, by Dr. E. L. Howard, of Baltimore; Hydrophobia, by Dr. Gerrish, of New-York; Ovariotomy, by Dr. Marion Sims, of New-York; Electricity as a Remedy, by Dr. G. M. Beard, New-York, and the Use of Alcohol, by Dr. Hitchcock, President of the Michigan State Board of Health. In regard to the last matter, resolutions were adopted condemning the too frequent prescription of liquors, and declaring their use as a beverage to be harmful.

During the week thus far the delegates have been freely entertained here by excursions, receptions, and other entertainments. Among those who have held formal receptions have been Gov. Bagley, Mayor Moffat, and Hon. James F. Joy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the Union Store at Susquehanna Depot, Penn., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, which destroyed twenty wooden buildings, mostly stores. The total loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The dwelling house, barns, &c., in Carlisle, Mass., belonging to Wm. W. Morse, were burned Wednesday night. The loss is about $6,000; partially insured. Mr. Morse succeeded in saving his live stock. The cause of the fire was a defective chimney.

Ten buildings in the business part of the town of Aylmer, Ontario, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss $10,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

The losses and insurance on the brick building Nos. 57, 59, and 61 Lewis street, which was partly destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, was obtained from the occupants by Fire Marshal Sheldon yesterday. The building, owned by Mr. Wolkman, was damaged $5,000. Insured for $12,000. A. & F. Brown, machine manufacturers, occupying the first, second, and third floors, estimate their loss on their stock at $30,000, insured as follows: Firemen's Fund, $1,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, $2,500; Relief, $2,000; Citizens', $2,000; Hamburg, of Bremen, $3,000; Germania, of Buffalo, $2,000; Importers' and Traders', $2,000; New-Hampshire, $3,000; Etna, of New-York, $6,800; Insurance Company of North America, $1,000; Merchants', of Newark, $1,375; Virginia Fire Insurance Company, $1,335; Sun, $1,375; Star, $1,375; Brewers', $1,375; total, $30,925. Edward W. Walker, lithographer, occupant of the fourth floor, estimates his loss on stock at $6,000; insured for $1,000. W. Brownhall, manufacturer of paper collars, had his stock damaged $1,000. Insured for $2,500 in the Citizens', and $2,500 in the Metropolitan Insurance Company, also.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 5—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest off the New-England coast. It is lowest in the lake region, where it has risen slightly. The temperature has risen in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region. Light rains are reported from the South Atlantic coast, in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the North-west, and the New-England coast. Clear or partly cloudy weather, with southerly winds, prevailed in the Middle States, the Lower Mississippi Valley, and South-west. Clear and cooler weather and northerly winds prevailed in Minnesota. The Missouri River has risen at Omaha, Plattsmouth, and St. Joseph. The Mississippi River has fallen at Cairo, Vicksburg, and Helena, and the Ohio has risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy and warmer weather will prevail, with easterly or southerly winds and stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, high temperature, and south-east to south-west winds.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy and warmer weather, and possibly light rains near Lake Erie, with continued south and west winds.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	57°	60°	3:30 P. M.	80°	71°
6 A. M.	57°	60°	6 P. M.	75°	68°
9 A. M.	65°	63°	9 P. M.	74°	67°
12 M.	73°	66°	12 P. M.	73°	65°

Average temperature yesterday..........65°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........69¼°.

TEMPERANCE POLITICIANS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society held a meeting in this city this afternoon. After consultation they resolved to take measures to hold county conventions throughout the State, with a view to organization for the coming political campaign. A State Convention will be called with reference to political action prior to the Fall election.

AID FOR THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Bishop Stevens, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has issued a pastoral letter appealing for aid in behalf of the Louisiana sufferers, and suggesting that special collections or contributions be taken up at the earliest moment in each congregation.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—A dispatch from Austin, Nev., says that last night a crowd of thirty masked men entered the jail at Belmont, bound the Sheriff, took out two prisoners named McIntyre and Walker, and hanged them. It is not stated what the men were accused of.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDMENT OF A COAST TOWN FOR ADMITTING A CONTRABAND CARGO.

LONDON, June 4.—Advices from Spain state that Lequeitio, a maritime town in the province of Biscay, seventeen miles east-north-east of Bilbao and on the Bay of Biscay, has been bombarded by a schooner belonging to the Republican Navy. The cause of this act was the admission into the port of a foreign ship containing a cargo of goods contraband of war.

A CARLIST ATTACK REPULSED AT SAN VICENTE.

MADRID, June 4.—Gen. Salamanca, commanding a force of Republicans at the town of San Vicente, Province of Tarragona, reports to the Minister of War that a body of Carlists numbering 3,000 men attacked him yesterday, and were repulsed with the loss of seventy killed and wounded. The casualties in Gen. Salamanca's command were thirty killed and wounded.

The Carlists have occupied Rosas, a sea-port town twenty-seven miles north-east of Gerona.

SENOR RASCON TO GO TO SOUTH AMERICA, NOT WASHINGTON.

MADRID, June 4.—It now appears that Señor Rascon is to be appointed Spanish Minister to some one of the South American Republics; not to Washington, as was mentioned yesterday.

CARLIST TACTICS IN THE RECENT ENCOUNTERS.

BAYONNE, June 4.—Gen. Elio has arrived here to recruit his health. Gen. Planas succeeds him during his absence from his command.

The Carlist attacks upon San Sebastian, Irun, Hernani, and Legueitio were merely feints to cover the withdrawal of their forces to the defense of Estella.

FRANCE.

PASSAGE OF THE ELECTORAL BILL—PROGRAMME OF THE RIGHT AS TO THE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, June 4.—The Assembly to-day passed the Electoral bill to its second reading, by a vote of 393 yeas to 318 nays. Louis Blanc and M. Gambetta opposed the bill, and, at the conclusion of their speeches, received a perfect ovation from the Left. MM. Batbie and Du Faure advocated the bill.

The Right Centre have issued a programme drawn up by the Dukes De Broglie and D'Audifret-Pasquier and MM. Goulard and Lavergne, favoring the immediate organization of the powers of President MacMahon for the continuance of the title of President of the Republic, and the maintenance of a political truce until the end of the present seven years' term, or in the event of the occurrence of a vacancy in the Presidency in the meantime.

The Left Centre are dissatisfied with the programme as not conceding sufficient to them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPULSION OF COLLIERS' FAMILIES FROM THEIR HOMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The owners of the Durham collieries are evicting large numbers of their tenants who were of the striking miners. Two hundred and twenty-eight of these evicted families are camping in the fields.

ITALY.

THE POPE SUFFERS A RELAPSE—HIS PHYSICIANS ALARMED.

ROME, June 4.—The Pope is again ill. The fever from which he was lately suffering returned last night, and was very severe. The physicians in attendance upon his Holiness are alarmed at his condition.

THE POPE BETTER—HE REFUSES TO LEAVE THE VATICAN EVEN FOR HIS HEALTH.

ROME, June 4.—The Pope is somewhat better. He refuses to quit the Vatican, although a change of air is recommended by his physicians.

PORTUGAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALASKA AT LISBON.

LISBON, June 4.—The United States steamer Alaska has arrived here.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

HISTORY OF THE SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL MONUMENT—APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR AN APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the House this evening Mr. Chipman, Delegate from the District of Columbia, alluded to the fact that seventy-four years ago Congress, in response to the universal feeling throughout the nation, resolved to erect a marble monument at the capital, so designed as to commemorate the great events in the military and political life of George Washington, and then presented to the House the vicissitudes through which the efforts to erect a monument has passed, coming to the period when the people despairing of Congressional action resolved to erect a monument from contributions out of their own purses. In September, 1833, a number of citizens of Washington founded a society and devised a plan for erecting a national monument. Chief Justice Marshall was its first President. At his death President Madison was chosen, since whose death the successive Presidents of the United States have held the position. In 1836 the subscriptions had reached $28,000; in 1847, $87,000; and in January, 1848, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the society to erect a monument upon one of the Government reservations. On the 4th of July, 1848, the corner-stone was laid, in the presence of persons from all parts of the country, amid the prayers and plaudits of the whole people; and by 1854 the funds of the society were exhausted. The obelisk had reached a height of 170 feet, at a cost of $230,000, since which time only four feet have been added. The society appealed to Congress for aid, as the subscriptions had ceased; and the committee of the House reported a bill appropriating $200,000; But at this critical juncture rival aspirants got possession of the organization, thus preventing action, and held it until the latter part of 1858, when Congress incorporated the society, and confirmed its title to the reservation. But after appealing to the country in every way it could suggest, the society avows its belief that if the monument is to be completed by the centennial, Congress must provide the means. With the funds now on hand, an appropriation of $300,000 will finish the monument. The work will require 537 days, so that a delay till next session would be fatal. It is found not advisable to complete the obelisk to the height originally intended, but to reduce it to 440 feet, and that the pantheon be dispensed with, thus making not only a less expensive monument, but a shaft more graceful, in better proportion, and altogether more desirable. For the pantheon is substituted a terrace, with massive steps and balustrade, forming pedestals for future statues.

Mr. Chipman, in conclusion, said: "There is something in this simple, majestic obelisk, to my mind eminently proper as commemorative of the character of Washington, aside from the fact that the early fathers preferred it to one more involved and composite in its design. There is something in this obelisk, without ornament, pure and simple in its design, not unlike the character of Washington, strong and enduring, it cannot be more so than his fame; lofty and majestic, it cannot be more so than the motives which governed his life; higher than any like structure in the world, it cannot excel them by so much as he stands above all others in the spotless purity of his character."

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Storm, of Pennsylvania; Ward, of Illinois; Sener, of Virginia; Bland, of Missouri; Ward, of New-Jersey, and Cox, of New-York.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The bridge across the Mississippi River was opened to-day for the passage of wagons, and a steady stream of vehicles passed over it all day.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN—OPERA IN THE METROPOLIS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, May 21, 1874.

You will have heard enough—perhaps too much—of the Emperor of Russia before this letter reaches you; but you will not, I think, have heard of his objecting to the title of "Czar," which, as more distinctive and picturesque than Emperor, has been given to him on all possible occasions by our descriptive reporters. His Majesty actually caused a private "communiqué" to be sent round to the press a few days ago to the effect that, as the title of Czar (properly "Tsar") was now obsolete in Russia, he begged it might not be applied to him in England. He might have added that his present titles are "Imperator and Autocrator of all the Russias, Tsar of Kazan, Tsar of Astrakhan, Grand Duke of Finland and King of Poland." The barbarous Græco-Latin word "autocrator" was evidently inserted after "L'imperator" in order to prevent mistakes and to show that the Emperor of Russia claims to rule, not like some other Emperors, past and present, through the will of the people or with the aid of an Assembly, but by his own self-derived power. His Majesty's dislike to the Oriental word "Tsar"—corrupted by the Poles, through whom we first received it, into "Czar"—is simply the dislike of the parvenu to everything that reminds him of his origin. When the Grand Dukes of Muscovy had conquered their oppressors, the Tartar Tsars, they themselves became, and called themselves, "Tsars;" and though they were even then styled "Emperors" by the Western nations, the title was given to them, as to the "Emperor" of China or of Japan, in lieu of the less convenient Eastern title properly belonging to them, and not with any idea of placing them on an equality with the Emperors of Germany. Gradually, however, the Russian Sovereigns accustomed the Western powers to call them "Emperors;" though it was not until the latter end of the eighteenth century, under the Empress Catharine, that diplomatic etiquette sanctioned the use of the imperial title in a formal manner. The Emperor Alexander is quite right in saying that in Russia the title of "Czar" is now obsolete. Even the peasants have learned to say "Imperator." A vestige, however, of the old title remains in the title given to the Emperor's son, "Cæsarevitch," which was originally "Tsarevitch." but which the Russians now pretend is somehow derived from "Cæsar."

THE CASE OF MR. MICHELL.

Mr. Thomas Michell, second Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, whose sudden departure for England at the time of the festivities in honor of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh caused much surprise at the time, and gave rise to a good deal of speculation, has now, after an unusually prolonged leave of absence, returned to his post. The Russians used to say at one time that it was "so nice" to have at St. Petersburg an English diplomatist who understood the Russian language, and had a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs. It was so much easier to treat with and through him than with diplomatists who were unable to see for themselves what was taking place around them. Yet, directly the Khiva expedition was undertaken, the Russians, including in particular the very highest personages in the Empire, became annoyed at the thought that one member at least of the English Embassy would understand from the first that Khiva had only to be occupied to be permanently held; and they were under the impression that but for Mr. Michell the English Government would have taken a less unfavorable view of the occupation than it has, in fact, formed. It is a good sign that Mr. Michell should have gone back to St. Petersburg. Besides the advantage of having there a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the language and affairs of the country, it is tolerably evident that if any serious cause of disagreement existed between England and Russia, the Russian Government, with the prejudice it had conceived against Mr. Michell, would have let it be understood that the Emperor would prefer not to see him in St. Petersburg. The English Foreign Office has, during the last few months, been in this difficult position: that fully satisfied with the energy and marked ability shown by Mr. Michell in the discharge of his official duties, it has yet seen the difficulty of allowing to remain at St. Petersburg, in the double position of Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul, one who is not what a diplomatist should be at his place of residence—a "*persona grata.*" The Russians were under the impression that Mr. Michell will not go back at all. But he resumes his functions fully approved and supported by his own Government.

A PARLIAMENTARY INCIDENT.

The House of Commons has often, especially at breaking-up time, been compared to a school; and it was reported, the other day, that the Speaker, in the character of schoolmaster, had privately admonished the young gentlemen to give up a detestable habit they seemed to be falling into of talking slang. Mr. H. Herbert put a question on the subject a few nights since, when the Speaker emphatically denied that he had ever taken, or thought of taking, the liberty imputed to him. Another and more probable version of this curious story is given by the *Standard*, which assigns the part of schoolmaster, condemning slang to Mr. Disraeli. One thing is quite certain, whether the caution spoken of has or has not been addressed to the House, some of the members decidedly need it. Mr. Jenkins, for instance, of *Ginx's Baby* notoriety, has recently given formal notice of a question he means to put with respect to the working of the Irish Church bill, in which, with much alliterative force, he asks for a return of the number of clergymen who, under the provisions of the act, have "commuted, compounded, and *cut.*" It would have been more forcible still, though perhaps a trifle less intelligible, had he asked for a return of the number of parsons who have "signed, swopped, and sloped."

OPERA IN THE METROPOLIS.

I see that a question has been raised in a New York musical paper as to whether New-York or London has the best operatic performances. It can be shown by a very simple arithmetical process that we have the greater number of celebrated singers in London; but you have more enterprising managers, and, possibly, a more appreciative—certainly a more active-minded—public. Nothing but the singing of Adelina Patti causes any genuine enthusiasm in London, and even Adelina Patti might be neglected were she to take the liberty of appearing in a new opera. Now that Mme. Nilsson has arrived, we shall next week have Patti, Nilsson, Titiens, Marimon, (as great a singer in regard to mere execution as any of them,) the charming Canadian artist, Albani, and other vocalists of less fame, but by no means without merit among the prima donnas; Campanini, Nicolini, and the new-comer, Signor Bolis, an Italian Duprez among tenors; Faure and Graziani among a large number of excellent baritones. On the other hand, we have heard neither "Aida" nor "Lohengrin." Our managers pretend—and with some show of reason, it must be admitted—that the public do not care to hear new operas, and that what they like best is a continued and constantly varied succession of standard works. Nevertheless, Balfe's "Talisman," under the title of "Il Talismano," is now in rehearsal. It will be produced at her Majesty's Opera, with Mme. Nilsson in the principal part.

GOMEZ'S "GUARANY."

How, it may be asked, did Mr. Gye, considering the sort of prejudice which, according to both him and Mr. Mapleson, is entertained against new operas, venture to bring out Gomez's "Guarany?" It is said that the Emperor of Brazil, when he was in London, two years ago, paid the cost of producing the work; and if His Majesty gave directions, as I believe he did, that no expense should be spared, it may be safely estimated that the imperial directions have been fully and conscientiously carried out. No work was ever more magnificently put upon the stage. It would be interesting to know what the outlay has been on scenery and dresses alone; but what is more worthy of attention than the sums of money spent, is the amount of taste and talent shown in presenting the opera in the most perfect manner possible. "Il Guarany," too, is remarkably well sung, the principal parts being assigned to Mlle. Marimon, Signor Bolis, and other artists of distinction, scarcely known even by name on your side of the Atlantic. I may as well, however, mention M. Maurel, inasmuch as it is possible at once to give an idea of his style. This baritone has studied under M. Faure, whose admirable, unequaled method he has, in a great measure, acquired. He also resembles Faure by his demeanor. Indeed, if Faure were not a liberal-minded man, he might regret having taken so much pains with his almost too promising pupil, for already there are some parts in which he shows himself a not unworthy rival of his master. A great proof of Faure's superiority is to be found in the influence he exercises over other artists. Not only M. Maurel, of the Royal Italian Opera, but also Signor Rota, of Her Majesty's Opera, who has never been M. Faure's pupil, in the academic sense of the word, reproduces his movements, his gestures, and, as much as possible every tone of his voice. These aspiring baritones are, perhaps right, or rather they cannot help themselves, impressed as they are by the fact that Faure is, among men, the greatest artist on the operatic stage.

MLLE. ALBANI.

Mme. Patti may be said to hold an equally exalted position among the prima donnas. At St. Petersburg, however, Mlle. Albani was almost as successful last Winter as Mme. Patti herself, and she is also very much liked in London. Mlle. Albani is graceful, refined, has a fresh, youthful voice, a most engaging manner, and, in addition to these advantages, knows how to sing. But she is not equal, in a dramatic point of view, to Mme. Nilsson in Mme. Nilsson's parts, nor to Mme. Patti in Mme. Patti's. It would be most unjust to call her a bad or even an indifferent actress, for she is simply no actress at all. Nor does that fact in the slightest degree distress her. She contents herself with being on the stage what she is in real life—a very charming young lady. She intends, I believe, before long to follow the bad example of Mlle. Adelina Patti and Mlle. Christine Nilsson, the fortunate man in the case of Mlle. Albani (or Mlle. "Lajeunesse," to give her her real name) being one of Mr. Gye's sons. S. E.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

In the case of Andrew L. Roberts, charged with forgery in the third degree in forging bonds of the New-York Central Railroad, a jury was obtained yesterday and the trial formally commenced. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Phelps and Messrs. Knox and Hewitt; the defense by James M. Smith, A. Oakey Hall, and Mr. Purdy.

By request on the part of the defense, the witnesses on both sides not actually under examination were excluded from the court-room.

In opening the case to the jury District Attorney Phelps compared the forgeries with which the prisoner was claimed to have been connected with those stupendous forgeries in England, for which the guilty parties are now undergoing punishment. The present scheme embraced forgeries of bonds of the New-York Central, Erie, Jersey Central, Pacific, and other railroads, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. As his partial share in the complicated work necessary to carry out a scheme of this character, the prisoner was indicted jointly with one Valentine Gleeson for forging a bond of the New-York Central Railroad, and had elected to be tried separately. The specific charge against him is the forging of a bond for $1,000, purporting to be signed by the President, Treasurer, and Register of the railroad. It would be proved that the scheme of forgery was devised and arranged by this prisoner and Gleeson. They, with others, procured an original bond of the railroad, and it would be proved that the seal was made and delivered to the prisoner and used by him.

In the indictment was a count charging against the prisoner a former felony in Connecticut, which counsel for the defense moved to strike out, but the motion was denied.

Francis W. Helbrook, of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, was then called as a witness for the prosecution, and the forged bond exhibited to him.

Mr. Hall, for the prisoner, objected to showing the witness the forged bond, as it had a seal, and no seal was charged in the indictment, and no description of any, but the court overruled the objection.

Mr. Hall then proceeded to argue in favor of the validity of his exception.

Judge Brady—Your persistence, Mr. Hall, reminds me of a remark that was applied to another counsel of equal ingenuity.

Mr. Hall—I have no ingenuity. I wish I had.

Judge Brady—That he was "dealing out flashes of legal lightning."

Mr. Hall—No; but we fear Your Honor's thunderbolts.

Judge Brady—You must expect them if you deserve them.

Mr. Hall—Oh no, we must run up lightning-rods, to make them fall harmless beyond the jury.

Judge Brady—I clearly perceive what you are doing.

Mr. Holbrook then continued his testimony to the effect that in August, 1873, Leonard Brown and Charles J. Williamson came to his office and asked him to negotiate thirty New-York Central bonds similar to that produced in court. He looked over them and saw they were forgeries, and had the parties arrested.

Mr. Edwin D. Wooster, Secretary to the New-York Central Railroad, testified to the bond produced in court being a forgery. The signature of Erastus Corning would deceive if not looked into carefully. The other signatures were good imitations. The seal is forged.

At this point the court adjourned until to-day.

THE TALE OF A DOG WHO LOST HIS TAIL.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Courier.

Mr. G. W. Staples, the proprietor of the New-York Market, is the happy owner of a shepherd dog that does honor to his kind, which are renowned for their fidelity, gentleness, and sagacity. Saturday afternoon, when on the Enterprise road, near the Pine Creek Bridge, Mr. Staples had occasion to get out of his wagon and leave his team standing on the road for a few minutes until he went into the barn to look at some cattle. Hearing a noise a moment after going into the barn he looked toward the road and saw his team had started to run away. His faithful dog seeing the horses were doing what they ought not to do, immediately dashed out into the road and at the heads of the horses, trying to stop them, in the same manner he does cattle, but, failing in this, he astonished his owner by grabbing the lines, which had been dragging on the ground, with his teeth, and then bracing himself, pulled back on the horses as a person would trying to stop them. But, alas! the horses were too strong for him, and soon were jerking him head over heels over the rough road, still the dog held fast. At last a sudden jerk threw him under the wheels, and in less than no time that tail—that beautiful tail which he in all his dogging pride used to curl so handsomely over his back—was no more, but, on the contrary, decidedly less by about six inches. The dog let go of the lines.

SOCIETY AND THE STAGE.

The London *Echo* says: "The extreme exclusiveness of the highest society in Vienna is proverbial. It is natural, therefore, that, as the *Eastern Budget* observes, considerable excitement has been produced in aristocratic circles at Vienna and Pesth by the news that the Emperor had bestowed a very unusual mark of distinction on the Baroness Edelsheim Gyulay, the wife of the Commander of the forces in Hungary. The lady was, before her marriage, an actress, and this made her position in the exclusive society of the Austrian Court a very difficult one. But the Emperor has now, by his chivalrous conduct, placed her on a level with the highest lady of the aristocracy. Being present at the races at Pesth, his Majesty requested Count Andrassy to take him to the Baroness' box, where he conversed with her for some time. This Imperial recognition has been received with great satisfaction by the Austrian public and the press, and is, indeed, regarded as an earnest of a more humanizing interpretation of the compass of that magic circle 'good society.'"

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

RUMORS—BURRIEL AGAIN—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 30, 1874.

The rumors which for the past ten days have been flying about—some relative to encounters between Spaniards and insurgents, and so circumstantial as to name the place as near Puerto Principe, and the loss of the Spanish troops as some 400, while that of the insurgents is proportionately greater; others concerning the successful landing of insurgent expeditions, mentioning the name of the vessel as the schooner Uncle Sam, the number and names of the parties engaged, and the quantity of arms and other effects, and others again having for subject the enforced departure from the island of persons who have hitherto been considered shining lights in the Spanish causes, with many on a variety of subjects, but all contrary to Spanish interests—have received the attention of the journals here, who strongly condemn them all as so many falsehoods. The *Diario* is disposed to ascribe such rumors to the inventive genius of *laborantes*, who, it says, have done more harm by their reports and rumors than the rebels militant. The *Voz de Cuba*, still venting its particular spite against the gold and exchange brokers, attributes such rumors to their efforts to cause a rise in the precious metal. But where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and as experience has always shown in the conduct of affairs in this island, such rumors habitually precede the intelligence which is sure to leak out of some desperate encounter between the contending parties, in which the Spaniards have severely suffered. The *Voz* publishes an item to the effect that Gen. Figueroa, the new commandant of the Central Department, had adopted very prudent and proper measures, and that nothing was known regarding the movements of the insurgents. The columns under command of Brigadiers Bascones and Armiñan are at work, but up to the 20th nothing had occurred worthy of note.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Senator Carpenter's recent motion in Congress, and the efforts of a New-York paper in favor of a recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents of Cuba, are commented upon by the *Diario*. The action of the United States Government in refraining from any interference in Cuban affairs, and that of President Grant, who, in a former message to Congress, declared that the insurgents in Cuba were not in a position to be recognized, are much praised by the *Diario*. To Gen. Grant it attributes, however, but obedience to the influence of the great majority of American citizens, who recognize the right of Spain to the possession of that part of her territory known as the Island of Cuba.

THE VIRGINIUS MATTER.

The *Diario* also comments upon the letter published by Gen. Burriel, of bloody memory, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in reply to an article in that publication. Its reproduction in a New-York paper and the remarks of that journal are dwelt on with severity. The *Diario* rejects the charge that cruelty has been shown by Gen. Burriel, and declares that he did but his duty in applying the stern laws of war in a well-defined case; these he strictly carried out until superior orders marked for him a new line of conduct. Burriel's letter further opposes any claim to the gratitude of Americans in the United States toward the commander of her Britannic Majesty's corvette Niobe. Your correspondent touched on this subject in a former letter. Burriel says that he stopped all executions on the 8th November on account of superior orders by telegraph from Castelar. Sir Lambton Lorraine arrived on the 9th (the day after) in the Niobe, and his interference was haughtily rejected by Burriel. It is said that he was more haughty and stiff in the interview with the British commander than he was severe to the prisoners taken by the Tornado—a proof, not of weakness, but that he understood and fully carried out the character of the representative of the nation and of the land of Gurman and the Duke de Alva. This latter personage is cited on account of the comparison made by a New-York journal between him and Burriel, and it is asserted that this cannot be a matter of offense to Burriel, as Alva was one of the greatest men of the sixteenth century. He fought and conquered the enemies of Spain in the Netherlands, only to be rewarded with imprisonment and his sovereign's displeasure; but when called upon by his King he left his prison and conquered Portugal at a "hand gallop." And the *Diario* affirms that the greatest reward that the late commanding General of the Eastern Department could have received for his strict adherence to duty has been comparison with the man who ranked with Don John of Austria and Prince Alexander Farnese. The assertion that the brutal orders and action of Burriel were due alone to the extraordinary tolerance of the American Government calls forth the remark that no one has given the United States a tutelage over the Spanish authorities of Cuba. The Spanish idea is that some day Spain will present Alabama claims or something similar against the United States in the case of the Virginius, and that the matter can bide its time.

THE WAR.

The principal corps commanders of the Spanish forces have quite recently been coming to Havana for the purpose of conferring with the Captain General. After remaining a few days they return to their commands. All indicates that the Captain General is determined to "push things." Brigadier Marin, the commanding General of the Eastern Department, arrived at Havana a week or so ago, and on the 26th, last Tuesday, sailed for Santiago de Cuba on the Spanish war steamer Isabel la Catolica; this vessel also took away 300 soldiers. Brigadier Esponda and Col. Goecochea yesterday returned to active operations with fresh instructions from Concha. Col. Cubas has returned to Puerto Principe, and Brigadier Menduiña has come to Havana. The Captain General has ordered the transfer of 600 coolies employed in the Baza Trocha to that of Jucaro, to be engaged in special duty. Advices received from Manzanillo up to the 20th state that the insurgent bands, which it was supposed had left that district, are again making their appearance, and it is expected that a new raid will be made by them upon that place. From Nuevitas, the condition of affairs is concisely reported as very bad. The insurgents are said to be near, and can enter the city whenever they please.

LOCAL SWINDLERS.

The police reports of this city give particulars of the discovery and breaking up of gangs of swindlers who have been operating on the public by means of bogus commercial firms and transactions. In all the police reports giving accounts of arrests effected, stress is often laid upon the fact that these were made by police officers from another ward. It is a fact that Mayor Zulueta is very active in the prosecution of all kinds of vice and crime. The Governor General in a recent decree has ordered the establishment of Mayoralties in the cities of Puerto Principe and Cuba, similar to that of Havana, and the commanding Generals of the district are to act as Correjidores or Mayors.

GOSSIP.

The Government has commenced the collection of $20 per head, the tax decreed some time ago, upon slave-owners, for each slave in their possession. José Antonio Fesser, well known in mercantile circles here, has taken charge of the Spanish Bank. The indications thus far point to a sickly season. Yellow fever has begun to make its appearance, and smallpox, scarlatina, and measles abound. The rains have not yet set in, although much desired for the benefit of the coming crop.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair, a communication from the Department of Public Works requesting that a suitable location on the North River be granted for the free swimming bath heretofore located at the foot of Charles street. Commissioner Budd offered a resolution, which was adopted, designating the outer portion of the pier foot of Eleventh street for the purpose.

A communication from Mr. R. G. Cornell, President of Washington Market, calling the attention of the Commissioners to a barge moored between Piers Nos. 21 and 22, North River, as detrimental to the landing of the market-boats, was referred to the Dock Superintendent for investigation. A petition of T. C. Schmidt, asking for a lease of the pier foot of Twenty-fourth street, North River, as a berth for the steamer Westport, to be employed in Summer excursions to the Fishing Banks, was referred to the Superintendent. In answer to a communication from W. H. Brown, lessee of a part of Pier No. 56 East River, notifying the Commissioners of the rotten and disfigured condition of that pier, a resolution was adopted, requesting the lessees to meet the Commissioners in reference to the matter. A suggestion of Superintendent Turner respecting the need of new piers at foot of Thirty-first and One Hundred and Fifth streets, East River, was laid over. A petition of the Washington Ice Company requesting the dredging of the dock foot of Bank street, at the expense of the department was denied. The board then went into executive session.

RUSH R. SLOANE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE FALLEN RAILROAD KING—TWENTY-FIVE CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS HANGING OVER HIM.

Readers of THE TIMES have, from time to time, been made acquainted with the career of Rush R. Sloane, formerly President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad, and only a few years ago candidate of the reform-professing "Liberals" for Congress in one of the Ohio Districts. Then he was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Sandusky, and his influence was very great, especially through his railroad connections. Speedily, however, came the discovery of large embezzlements by him from the not overstocked treasury of the company, followed by civil suits in the Erie County (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas against him for the recovery of over $200,000 alleged to have been appropriated by him; his arrest upon several charges of embezzlement, Feb. 13; his release on $46,000 bail, to appear on the 17th of the same month; his sudden departure from Sandusky on the 14th of that month; his marriage at Elyria and flight to Europe with his bride, and the forfeiture of his recognizance. Repairing to Belgium, with which country we have no extradition treaty, and where, consequently, he was safe, he entered into a voluminous correspondence with parties in Sandusky, endeavoring to bring about a settlement with his "creditors." In one of his letters he told a pitiful tale of poverty—that he had not $100 in the world, and was trying to find employment of any kind to earn the daily bread for himself and wife. But this kind of thing did not much deceive those to whom he wrote, and, at last, with the fear of the criminal suits hanging over him, he determined to make restitution in money, hoping, doubtless, he would then be allowed to go free of punishment. A Sandusky correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* describes his subsequent proceedings thus, in a letter dated June 1: "He accordingly signified by letter his desire to meet persons authorized to 'talk business,' and a conference was agreed upon. Mr. Sloane, with his wife, came to Canada, and about the middle of May J. S. Farlow, now President of the railroad company, and N. W. Pierce, one of the Executive Committee of its Directors, met him at the Clifton House, two of his counsel, Hon. S. A. Barman and Homer Goodwin being also present. Considerable time was spent in consultation, the negotiations terminating on the 15th of May. Mr. Sloane agreed to transfer to the company property to the amount of $250,000, marketable value. The whole party, including Mrs. Sloane—her signature being necessary in the transfer of real estate—crossed over into the State of New-York, and all the papers were executed. The property made over consists of railroad and other stocks, mortgages, and a large amount of real estate in Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, and at points along the line of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad. I was informed to-day, by officers of the company, that in all probability this property would not fully reimburse the company for its losses, but they are glad enough to recover that amount, and call it quits. After all the business of the transfer was finished, Mr. Sloane retired 'over the border.' Mr. Sloane is said to look as if twenty years had passed over his head since he left his native heath three and a half months ago. It is currently reported at Sandusky that, pending the negotiations at the Falls, Mrs. Sloane found time to make a flying visit to her former home in Elyria. Mr. Sloane remained in the vicinity of Niagara—once, it is stated, visiting Windsor—for a week or ten days after the settlement was made, anxiously awaiting news of the hoped-for abandonment of the criminal proceedings against him. It was not 'nominated in the bond' that this should be done, nor did the officers of the company make any promise or agreement whatever in regard to that matter. When he learned, last week, that the Grand Jury of Erie County had returned twenty-four indictments against him for embezzlement and forgery, he again went forth upon his wanderings, a fugitive from justice. His present whereabouts cannot be ascertained. His attorney in Sandusky avers unqualifiedly that he has returned to Europe, while others believe him to be somewhere in Canada. The forgery indictments, nine in number, allege that Rush R. Sloane 'unlawfully and feloniously did falsely make, forge, and counterfeit' the following:

Dec. 9, 1870—Receipt from J. T. Scanklan, of Norwalk, to the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, for $40.

May 13, 1871—Receipt from A. J. Pest, of Toledo, to same, for $115.

Aug. 9, 1871—Receipt from I. M. Winslow, of Indiana, for $4,200.

Sept. 5, 1871—Receipt from I. U. Winslow, of Indiana, for $2,275.

Sept. 6, 1871—Promissory note of said company to I. M. Winslow, for $1,262 50.

Sept. 5, 1871—Promissory note of said company to I. U. Winslow, for $1,362 50.

Sept. 5, 1871—Warranty deed from I. U. Winslow to said company, for the consideration of $7,700.

Jan. 30, 1872—Receipt from Binford & Gay, of Michigan, for $2,038 72.

Jan. 31, 1872—Draft on First National Bank of Sandusky, in favor of Binford & Gay, $1,206 93.

The firm of 'Binford & Gay, of Michigan,' is declared to be a myth. The consideration for this pretended claim against the company was a large quantity of fencing lumber and cedar posts, for the Columbus branch of the road, to which it was charged on the books. None of that material was ever received by the company, or used on any part of its lines. The whole transaction was a pure fiction, and the firm of 'Binford & Gay' was unquestionably none other than Rush R. Sloane. The officers of the road have corresponded with almost every lumber firm in Michigan, and no person could be found who had ever heard of this one. Sloane's voucher to the company was made out in this fictitious name, and a draft was drawn which it is claimed Mr. Sloane indorsed in the name of 'Binford & Gay,' making it payable to Bird, Morse & Co., at the Fourth National Bank of New-York. The names of Scanklan, of Norwalk, and Peet, of Toledo, which appear in one indictment each, are also declared to be wholly fictitious. In the Winslow papers half a dozen different forgeries are involved. Winslow is Sloane's brother-in-law, and lives in Indiana. Sloane purchased twenty-eight coal cars for the road from the Adrian Car Company, which, according to the statements of the latter, were billed directly to him. Officers of the railroad company say that in making out his voucher he presented a forged bill, representing that the cars were bought from Winslow, at a large increase over the price actually paid the Adrian Company, and that this difference, amounting to several thousand dollars, went to swell his ill-gotten gains. It is stated that Mr. Winslow is not, and never has been, in the car business, and that the use of his name by Mr. Sloane was an unmitigated forgery. The fraudulent deed, upon which one of the indictments is based, was for a piece of swamp land, about a mile from Sandusky, which Mr. Sloane is said to have bought for a few hundred dollars, transferred to Winslow, and from him to the railroad company at the price of $7,700, the land being almost valueless to the company. Sufficient details have been given to convey a pretty fair impression of the manner in which Mr. Sloane managed this railroad and its finances. The fifteen indictments for embezzlement are based upon the transactions that were mentioned in detail at the time of the proceedings before the Mayor, four days after Sloane's arrest. None of the legal authorities of Erie County have the slightest intention of entering a *nolle prosequi* in any of these cases, and with twenty-four criminal indictments hanging over him, there is abundant foundation for the prevailing belief in Sandusky that the time when he will again set foot on the soil of the United States is, at least, exceedingly indefinite and uncertain. The forfeited recognizance, amounting to $46,000, has not yet been paid by his bondsmen, Messrs. Moss and McKelvey. A demurrer in the case has been filed by them, which will come up for hearing on the 12th inst."

ARRESTS FOR MAIL ROBBERIES.

A NEW-YORK AND NEWPORT MAIL-BAG TAKEN FROM A TRAIN—A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A man named John Dorsay was taken before United States Commissioner Hallett in Boston on Monday, and held in $1,000 for trial at the June term of the District Court, on a charge of mail robbery. Martin Burns has also been arrested and held for trial, charged with complicity in the same crime, which was the theft of a bag from the New-York and Newport mail of May 18. The circumstances of the cases are somewhat mysterious. It was one of the brass-locked bags, and contained one hundred weight of mail matter of a miscellaneous character. On Thursday evening last a young man named William McCarthy, who had been up to the week previous at work as hostler for A. S. Porter, Sheriff of Brockton, visited Mr. Porter's and told his son that he had met two men down the railroad track, and that they had a plan on foot for examining a mail bag they had concealed about a mile from Cole's Station, on the road between Fall River and Warren. The result was the arrest on Saturday in Fall River, by Mr. Porter, of one of the parties inviting the informant. The testimony does not furnish any very definite idea as to how the mail bag got out of the possession of those who were responsible for its safe carriage. The bag had not been reported missing.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE YALE LAW SCHOOL.

Preparations for the celebration on the 24th inst. of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Yale Law School at New-Haven, Conn., are going forward actively. An oration will be delivered by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, LL. D., of this City, and an historical address by Ex-President Woolsey, D. D., LL. D.; Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to preside. The exercises will take place at the Centre Church at 4 P. M. At the close of the public exercises there will be a reunion of the Alumni and past members of this department of Yale in the lecture-room of the law school, and a collation will be provided and brief addresses will be given by representatives of different classes.

HOMES FOR THE LITTLE ITALIANS.

The Children's Aid Society has notified the Police authorities that they are prepared to find homes for as many of the little Italian slaves as the authorities are willing to commit to their care.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 4.

SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, called up the House bill to relieve the legal and political disabilities of Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, and the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Van R. Morgan, of Virginia, both of which were passed.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Companies, and asked that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was so ordered.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back a joint resolution amending the joint resolution of April 16, 1872, relating to the statue of the late Admiral Farragut, with an amendment striking out the General of the army as a member of the Commission to select the artist, and leaving the selection with the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Virginia L. Farragut. It was placed on the Calendar.

GOLD IN SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of Dimitry Mindoleff, of Washington City, offering to convey to the United States for $125,000 a discovery that he claims to have made by which there can be extracted from each United States silver dollar two and a half cents' worth of gold.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair called up the unfinished business, being the Cheap Transportation resolution of Mr. Windom.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, opposed the resolution, and said there was a great movement in the West known as the granger movement. This resolution was for the purpose of capturing it. As a Democrat he could not recognize the right of Congress to commit the Government to the establishment of such a system of improvements. He did not care for party, but looked to the interest of the whole country in this matter, and would vote against the resolution.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said one hundred years ago this western valley was a wilderness. Now in ten States and four Territories there are fifteen millions of people, with 28,000 miles of railroad, which cost between $1,400,000,000 and $1,500,000,000. They have every variety of climate and productions, with the noblest lakes and rivers in the world. The productions were so great that it was almost impossible to find means to bring them to market. The State of New-York had expended $39,000,000 upon such improvements, and this great nation should not hesitate to spend a few hundred thousand. The country now had 67,000 miles of railroad, constructed at a cost of $3,100,000,000, but they did not afford cheap transportation, for two reasons: First, the productions outnumbered the facilities afforded by these railroads; and second, in these latter years railroads had been built with bonds and stocks, which did not represent capital. Two great evils followed this. First, a fictitious value was created, and second, the existence of unpaid stock gave the roads an excuse to make enormous charges to pay it. Fortunately there were but few such roads, and they were in the West. He believed a great mistake would be made to try any system of canals. Pennsylvania had tried canals across the Alleghany Mountains, and had been compelled to abandon the work. He believed the true remedy was by railroads, to be built by private enterprise, under charter by Congress. Nature had provided the only two waterways which could be used—the great lakes in the North, and the Gulf of Mexico in the South—the two connected by the Mississippi River. He favored the construction of a canal at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and another across Florida, which would bring New-Orleans 600 miles nearer to New-York.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, opposed the resolution. He would address himself to the absence of power in Congress to enter into States for the construction of railroads and canals. Would the States surrender their right of eminent domain to allow Congress to enter into them for the purpose of constructing and regulating railroads? As yet there had been no precedent for the exercise of such power by Congress, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were perfectly clear against it. The Federal Government did not depend upon the will of State Legislatures for its powers, and, on the other hand, the States did not depend upon the Federal Government for theirs. They were separate and distinct. This measure contained the elements of centralization far in excess of anything heretofore proposed. It was but another blow at that local self-government which is the best nurse and best instructor that a citizen of the Republic can have. He argued that there was no necessity that the Government should engage in this enterprise. Connections of highways existed everywhere, and no State had ever presented any obstacles to transit through it. He had no doubt the resolution would pass, but it would be with his vote recorded against it.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he did not propose to discuss the general question now, but would submit two amendments, which he hoped would remove the objections of the gentlemen from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) and from Maryland (Mr. Hamilton.) The first amendment was to insert in the preamble the words "on competition encouraged by Government aid," and the second to insert the words "or by the extension of Government aid to private corporations," so that it would read, "The following are the most feasible and advantageous channels of commerce to be created or improved by the National Government or by the extension of Government aid to private corporations," &c.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, urged the passage of the resolution, and spoke of the wants of his section. He believed to enter upon this system of improvements would be the best way to foster commerce, both foreign and domestic. He would have been glad if the amendment of Mr. Tipton for the improvement of the Missouri River had been adopted, but hoped that the river would yet be improved.

The amendments of Mr. Gordon were rejected.

Mr. WINDOM said the whole country would be benefited by these improvements, the railroads as well as the people. He did not desire to strike down the railroads of the country. He desired to see this question acted upon from a national point of view.

In answer to a question of Mr. Pratt as to how revenue was to be raised to carry on these improvements, Mr. WINDOM said he would do it, first by reinstating the tax on tea and coffee, or, if that should not be deemed advisable, he would issue bonds to raise it. All that was wanted was courage and faith in the country.

Mr. BOGY argued in favor of the resolution, and said the question of money was of no consequence when the great benefit to be derived from those improvements was considered. He was a strict Constructionist and a States Rights man, but was in favor of the proposed survey, though he would have been glad if the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) had been adopted. The question of the power of Congress to make improvements could be discussed after surveys should be completed. He moved to strike out in the preamble the words which provided that the improvements should be under Government control.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he would vote for the resolution to make appropriations for the surveys, but he did not want to be understood as committing himself in favor of having the Government make the improvements.

Mr. HAGER said subsidies had been granted to railroads, and never had a clause been put in any one of these vast subsidy bills, by which the Government could have any control over the road, or prevent the enormous charges by the company. This was one of the causes why the people now demanded some change. A cargo of tea could be brought from China to New-York by way of the Suez Canal, and transported to St. Louis, at a less cost than if it was brought to San Francisco and sent to St. Louis overland. A whaling vessel within one mile of the port of San Francisco could go around Cape Horn, land her cargo in New-England, and deliver it in St. Louis for less money than if the vessel had unloaded at San Francisco and sent the cargo overland. He favored the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Bogy,) and recognized the necessity for cheap transportation.

The amendment of Mr. Bogy was rejected—yeas 14, nays 33.

Mr. TIPTON moved to strike out the entire preamble. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. SCOTT said it seemed to be taken for granted that it was the West alone that was suffering for want of cheap transportation, which was a mistake. The people of Western Pennsylvania for years had been clamoring for cheap transportation.

Pending the discussion on the resolution, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate adjourn.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution of the House, dissenting from the amendments of the Senate, to the bill to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and grant the conference. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, Scott, and Bayard members of the conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS' motion was then adopted, and the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. EAMES, of Rhode Island, the Senate joint resolution to designate in the Capitol Grounds a site for an equestrian statue of Gen. Nathaniel Green, of the Revolutionary army, was passed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, presented a petition of New-York book and newspaper publishers for a uniform rate of postage—one cent a pound on newspapers, and two cents a pound on all other periodicals.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the sea and lake coast, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service, which was passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI MOUTH.

Mr. STANARD, of Missouri, from the same committee, reported a bill for deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River by dredging or otherwise. Passed without discussion.

The bill proposes to have the work done by contract, the proposals to specify rates for securing twenty feet depth, and not less than 200 feet width, through the channel of one of the passes or outlets of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico at ordinary flood tide; also the price per month of maintaining such depth for five years; also the rates for every additional foot in depth up to and including twenty-seven feet. The Secretary of War is to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, the amount not to exceed $150,000 for twenty feet, or more than $15,000 per month for maintaining that depth, or more than $3,000 per month for each additional foot.

INTRODUCTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. BROWNBERG, of Alabama, from the said committee, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases, and proceeded to explain and advocate it.

Mr. COX, of New-York offered an amendment that the act shall not be construed to apply to the health regulations and quarantine measures maintained by States or Municipalities, and that such local systems and their appendages shall remain under the control of the respective local authorities.

Mr. BROMBERG accepted Mr. Cox's amendment, which was thereupon adopted and the bill passed.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, the Senate amendment to the bill in regard to savings banks was concurred in.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. They were concurred in.

THE EADS PLAN OF DEEPENING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill which was up yesterday for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, authorizing the work to be done by James B. Eads.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, addressed the House against the bill as reported, and in favor of the ship canal project.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hawley, of Illinois, and Sheldon, of Louisiana, against the bill, and by Lewis, of Pennsylvania, and Stanard, of Missouri, in support of it.

After further debate the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for debate only, on the condition of the Washington monument.

CONTROLLER GREEN AND EX-COMMISSIONER WALES.

The following letter was sent to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday by Controller Green, in answer to the allegations made by Mr. Salem H. Wales when he resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Parks:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 2, 1874.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I have received from you a letter of Mr. Salem H. Wales, addressed to yourself; and as you give me no intimation of your wishes in respect to it, I infer it was to give me an opportunity of reading it. This I had previously done in the papers, but did not think it required any attention from me. I return it, recalling hastily a few incidents that may save you trouble if you desire to notice it.

Mr. Wales was appointed by you a few days after you took office, chiefly, I believe, upon my suggestion. I had never seen Mr. Wales, but recommended him because I had reason to believe that, while a Republican in politics, he was favorable to measures of reform. The new charter vacated his office and you were required to appoint four Park Commissioners. You reappointed Mr. Wales and Mr. Frederick E. Church. The latter, it appeared, did not desire a reappointment. This was unfortunate for the public interests, as his recognized artistic abilities rendered him a valuable member of the board, and his urbane manners and intelligent judgment made him very acceptable to his associates.

I have no desire to comment on the propriety of mingling Mr. Church's name with Mr. Wales' griefs, but I can safely say that Mr. Church did not decline his reappointment for the reason that he received only a short term, and that an intimation that he did so is a gratuitous imputation upon a gentleman of his unselfish public spirit. It long ago came to my knowledge that Mr. Wales expressed his dissatisfaction at his associates getting the award of a longer term of office than himself, but he did not for this reason refuse to continue in office, though he assumes that such a refusal was very creditable to Mr. Church. This disappointment might perhaps have explained the movements at Albany last Winter, looking to the retention in office of the late President of the Parks and the removal of all his colleagues. But with these movements it is but just to say I am informed that Mr. Wales disclaims any sympathy.

Mr. Wales now resigns, as he says, because the "office has become irksome to him." Since when Mr. Wales, less than a year ago, was made as a sort of necessity, President of the Park Board. His term as President lately expired, and the By-laws required a new election, which took place but a few days ago, Mr. Wales and his three associates, being all the Commissioners, were present. The voting commenced, and four ballots were cast, every Commissioner voting. On the count it appeared that Mr. Stebbins received 3 votes, Mr. Wales received 1 vote. Mr. Stebbins was elected, and Mr. Wales, from being President with a salary of $6,500 per annum, became a Commissioner with no salary.

Mr. Wales says "the record will show in what manner" his duties have been performed. The record to which he appeals also shows the simple fact that after a year's trial his board did not desire to continue him as President, and as soon as that desire was expressed it appears that he resigned his office of Commissioner. The sunshine of the scene disappears with the salary, cheer turns to complaint, and things become irksome. A few days previously Mr. Wales was a confidently-expectant candidate for the Presidency; he had as President prepared an address to be delivered this very day at the laying of the corner-stone of the Museum of Natural History; but suddenly his desire to continue in office gives place to a consciousness of a necessity for immediately getting out of it. Irksomeness implies a protracted period of annoyance and weariness, scarcely consistent with an earnest desire a fortnight ago to remain in office.

The simple truth would seem to be that Mr. Wales resigned because of his disappointment at being rejected as President by his Board; and he has been not unwilling to find some excuse for quitting his post as Commissioner that would conceal the true one. In this his well-known political advisers have been quite ready to aid him.

I should never, of course, have thought of alluding to this incident in Mr. Wales' career, had he not unjustly and disingenuously sought to find in your friendly act in appointing him, and in mine, a pretext for his ill-advised retreat. I speak of it now unwillingly, inasmuch as Mr. Wales is an amiable gentleman, and in a position fitted to his capacity would, doubtless be a useful public officer. I believe there is not, with perhaps a single exception, in the Department of Parks, above the grade of working mechanic, one appointment made upon my recommendation since Mr. Wales came in, who was not there when I left the Department.

Having been for the greater part of fifteen years in the active management of the park, fighting its battles against rings and against politicians, (with what measure of success up to the time the Ring took possession in 1870, is well known,) it never appears unnatural to me that gentlemen newly coming into the park service, unacquainted with its methods and its history, should ask for information of me. This is and has been of almost daily occurrence. I have given information cheerfully, and have, whenever asked, given my estimate of the abilities or those of the employes of the old Board who are still suffered to remain. I shall never forget or desert the faithful and devoted men among them, who were the able and efficient aids in making the park what it is, and I shall never cease to despise the treachery which handed over this magnificent domain to the spoliations of the Ring.

It could be no discredit to Mr. Wales to seek information as to his duties where he could find it most conveniently to himself, and whenever he has called on me I have conversed with him patiently and most cheerfully and to such extent as I could find time. If the Park Commissioners have appointed upon my recommendation any person incompetent for his duty, I shall be much obliged if they will discharge him. Under the first Board of Park Commissioners the service was well organized. It was well known to the public that it was not a political machine, and that men were not turned adrift for political or party considerations. The park has had too many years of my life to render it possible for me to cease to have an interest in its future, and I dislike exceedingly to see it drawn into the area of political schemes and bargains. While not disposed to say that Mr. Wales had any defined intention to do this, his chosen counsellors were yet drifting him in that direction.

An opinion was certainly prevalent in Albany last winter that the late President was rather too favorably regarded by interests adverse to a wise administration of the parks, and to his associates in the board; and it is not unnatural to suppose that these circumstances might have had something to do in occasioning the irksomeness of which he complains. I hear that he was to sail for Europe on Saturday last. I could have wished, if he felt it his duty to publish a letter so filled with insinuated misrepresentations, that he had found it convenient to do so at least more than one day before he was to leave the country.

Very respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN.

TYPHOID FEVER AND ILL-BUILT DWELLINGS.

The *British Medical Journal* finds a new text for its advocacy of good drainage in an outbreak of typhoid fever in Lord Cadogan's family, in London. The *Journal* says: "Much sympathy is felt in London society at the outbreak of typhoid fever in Lord Cadogan's family, and the circumstances are not without an important public lesson. The conditions under which it occurred resemble in a remarkable degree those which gave rise to the outbreak of typhoid fever among the visitors at Londesborough Lodge, of whom the Prince of Wales was one of the sufferers. There are six children in the family, and they had been for a few weeks in occupation of Lord Elcho's town house, No. 23 St. James' place, where three of them were seized with typhoid fever within a few days of each other. Lord Chelsea, who had a severe attack, is progressing favorably, although still very weak. The other children are doing well. Tracing the cause of the outbreak, it appears that the house has the characteristic sanitary defects of so many of our town and country houses. The closets, situated in the centre of the house, enter on the bedroom landings; the soil-pipes are not ventilated, and, as there are sometimes downward currents through the ventilating shafts of the closets, sewer air easily finds its way into the house. The waste-pipes of the water cisterns pass directly into the soil-pipes. The lessons of the most impressive events are speedily forgotten, and so it would appear that, in many of the most luxurious mansions of this country, 'the teachings of the Prince's illness,' which at the time were echoed by a thousand tongues, have passed unheeded."

THE BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

The trial of the Commissioners of Charities for Kings County was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge Daniels, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. The trial does not seem to have attracted any great amount of public interest, judging from the small attendance of spectators in the court-room. The proceedings were of formal character, and every one felt relieved when the court adjourned, at 6 o'clock.

At the opening of the proceedings yesterday the defense put in a plea objecting to the jurisdiction of the court, arguing that as the regular term of the Oyer and Terminer of the Supreme Court is now in session, the present Special Court had no jurisdiction to try the defendants.

Judge Daniels said that on account of the importance of the case he would be compelled to keep the jurors together during the trial, instead of allowing them to separate, as usual. They would, he said, be well attended to, and every opportunity afforded them to communicate with their families.

Mr. Winslow, District Attorney, then made his opening address for the people. After alluding to the important character of the case, and to the act of 1871 requiring that all supplies should be advertised for, except perishable articles, he said that the officers who were formerly known as Superintendents of the Poor took a new name under the statute of 1871, and they were called "Commissioners of Charities." The administration of the Commissioners was, he claimed, dishonest and fraudulent in the extreme. It has been a systematic plan of pilfering the public Treasury of Kings County in every direction. There has been no good faith, no fair dealing, and no display of that sense of high obligation which ought to characterize public officials. He said he would produce evidence to show that the Commissioners had systematically and deliberately defied the statute by not advertising for supplies. He next called attention to counts in the indictment charging that purchases were made at exorbitant prices. They paid 12½ cents per pound for caustic soda when it could be obtained for seven or eight cents, and $8 75 per gross were paid for packages of smoking tobacco when the market value was only $5. For plug tobacco they paid ninety cents per pound when it could be obtained for fifty-four cents; for lime they paid $4 a barrel, double the market value, and for snuff there was paid $1 25 per pound, which could be bought for sixty cents. They purchased what they called sherry wine at $4 75 per gallon, an article that could be bought in the market for seventy-five cents. Mr. Winslow entered into further details of the case, and in conclusion called upon the jury to render a just and honest verdict.

The first witness for the prosecution was George G. Herman, the County Clerk, who read the oath of office taken by the defendants.

Edward B. Cadley, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, testified that the bills of the Commissioners of Charities for 1873 had been sent to the Board of Supervisors.

Stephen F. Stilwell, Secretary to the Board of Charities, produced the minutes, which were marked and admitted.

James A. Murtha, Clerk to the Commissioners, testified that the bills were handed to him by the Storekeeper. Witness indorsed them and laid them before the board, when they were passed if no objection was made.

Mr. Stilwell, the previous witness, having been recalled, said that there was no record of the audited bills upon the minutes.

James A. Murtha was recalled, and W. Moore, Assistant District Attorney, sought to prove by his testimony the receipt of goods on dates not specified in the indictment. To this Mr. Tracy objected, and the court here took a recess.

After recess District Attorney Winslow said that according to the indictment, 5,000 pounds of soda were illegally purchased, as there was a failure to advertise therefor. If this quantity of soda was required during the year it was the duty of the board to advertise for it, and if they purchased it in small quantities from time to time, he held that it was a continuous offense, and that in an indictment for conspiracy the prosecution was not limited to any particular transaction.

After some remarks from Gen. Tracey the court said that it was not now necessary to dispose of the point raised by the defense.

Mr. Stilwell again was recalled, and testified as to the members of the board who were present at the meetings of the commission from August, 1873, to the finding of the indictment. In reply to Gen. Tracy witness said that members frequently left the meeting before the proceedings had terminated.

James A. Murtha, Clerk to the Commissioners of Charities, gave evidence as to the manner in which goods were delivered. All articles received were examined and compared with the invoice, after which the quantity was entered in the invoice-book. On the 22d of February, 1873, 650 pounds of soda were purchased at ten cents per pound, which quantity was duly received.

Gen. Tracy objected to the evidence, as there was no averment in the indictment that the Commissioners had any money to purchase with; that it was not averred that they made the purchase, and, further, it was not charged that it was their duty to make the purchase. The objection was overruled.

Witness next testified that on the 26th of April, 1873, 650 pounds of soda were received from H. H. Campbell.

Gen. Tracey objected also to this testimony, as he held that under the indictment the prosecution could only prove one purchase of soda. The court seemed to agree with the objection so far as it related to the first count of the indictment, but thought that under the second count, charging a conspiracy, any transaction could be gone into which would throw light upon the matter.

Witness next testified as to the receipt of various quantities of soda, tobacco, snuff, lime, ale, and other articles.

James M. Murtha, also a Clerk to the Commissioners, proved that certain bills had been duly audited by him, and that they were subsequently approved by the board, but he could not state who were present when the bills were passed. Bills were certified by him, and then submitted to the board, and were passed if no objection was raised, but the board made no mark of approval on the face of the bill. When a bill was passed an order was signed for payment. He identified an order for $3,332 50, which was passed on March 5, 1873, in favor of J. & H. Campbell, and which was signed by C. Ferguson, Chairman; John Cunningham, Treasurer; J. M. Murtagh, Clerk, and M. Fitzgerald, County Auditor. Other bills were also identified by witness. In reply to Gen. Tracy the witness said that the Purchasing Committee on Supplies consisted of two members, and the bills were called off in the aggregate before the board.

NO TIME TO CIPHER.

There was a little incident in the Second National Bank of Winona, Minn., on Friday last, which the *Republican* describes thus: "Some time during the forenoon a man called in and got some large bills exchanged. At noon, while the occupants of the bank, with the exception of Mr. William Garlock, Jr., were gone to dinner, a stranger entered and asked to see the manager, but on being informed that he was out, the stranger asked if he could step into the directors' room and wait for him. Mr. Garlock didn't exactly like the idea, but consented, and the stranger stepped through the open door and took a seat in the room, from which another door communicates with the interior of the bank. Presently another man came in and was instantly recognized by Mr. Garlock as the one who had the bills changed in the morning. He stepped to the counter and made a singular inquiry as to what a certain sum of money would amount to if deposited for a minor child of thirteen years, and left at compound interest for a term of years, which he stated. As this problem was propounded, the individual in the Directors' room moved over to a chair commanding a view inside of the counter. Garlock in an instant suspecting a ruse from the actions of the man, quietly took a revolver from a drawer and informed the individual at the counter that he had no time to figure on any such question, and the fellow dropped his head and walked out. Singularly enough, in a minute or two, the stranger in the Directors' room also passed out. Garlock was, this morning, presented with a handsome new revolver by the Directors of the bank."

A MISERABLE RECLUSE.

Massachusetts papers say that there is a strange old man named Sims F. Twombly living at Malden, that State, in a miserable hut, ten by sixteen feet, with his horses and dogs. He is the man, who, two or three years ago, in contesting an application of his wife for a divorce, pleaded his own case before the court, and just prior to the opening of the proceedings at every session knelt in the court-room and engaged in prayer for several minutes. He lives in a lonely spot, and his habitation is just what might be expected from its being occupied by two horses; indeed, it is so filthy and so much exposed to the weather that the old man was recently brought to trial by the Society for the Prevention, etc. What supports him nobody seems to know, for he seldom earns any money, and about all he gets goes for rum. A few weeks ago he killed a dog and ate him, and once he shot a horse and sliced him up, but whether he devoured him or not could not be learned. A board of physicians have pronounced him sane, and, though the people in his vicinity are afraid of him, they don't know how to get rid of him.

A VALUABLE MANUSCRIPT.

The manuscript of the notorious novel of *Fanny*, by Ernest Feydeau, has just been sold by auction at the Paris Hôtel des Ventes. It is entirely in the handwriting of the author and signed by him, and forms a volume of 300 leaves in quarto, bound in brown morocco, with fly-leaves of green satin, edged with gold inside the cover. The writing is with a quill pen, thick, and almost straight; the corrections are numerous, and the words struck out are so completely effaced with ink as to be quite illegible; the margins are almost covered with notes; few passages are suppressed, but many are added by the insertion of detached leaves. Put up at 800 francs, this volume was adjudicated for the large price of 1,900 francs.

FOREIGN NOTES.

For intercepting a telegram, and reading it, a schoolmaster in Manchester has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Rabbits have become so scarce in Denmark that an agent of the Government of that country is now in France on a mission to purchase 50,000 to repopulate the Danish isles with these animals.

The English Government, a Berne telegram says, has officially thanked the Swiss Government for the services rendered during the recent Ashantee campaign by the Basle missionaries on the Gold Coast.

The London *Engineer* understands that a special commission, appointed by the Russian Society of Manufacture and Trade, has reported in favor of the construction of a railway from Russia to Pekin through Siberia.

The Government of Liberia have recently had completed at Chatham Dock Yard, England, a small war steamer. She is described as a fine specimen of naval architecture and a very useful vessel, but what she is wanted for does not appear.

Queensland is in an excited state owing to the occupation of new land. The news of the discovery of payable gold has drawn a great number of people from the surrounding colonies, and gold is coming down from Palmer River, far to the north, in large quantities.

An Italian newspaper, *La Gazzetta d'Emilia*, states the fact of an assassin who, having been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment, and subsequently pardoned, had on the 25th ult. murdered his father, mother, brother, and sister-in-law in the commune of Resciano.

Cremation has at length assumed a practical form in London. Under the title of "The Cremation and Urn Society, (Limited,)" a company has been registered, with a proposed capital of £50,000, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary arrangements in connection with the process.

The preparations for the coming transit of Venus draw particular attention to the eminent astronomer, Jeremiah Horrox, of Much Hoole, near Preston, England, who was the first to observe a transit of Venus. It is now proposed to place a memorial of him in Westminster Abbey, or elsewhere.

Advices received from the seat of the famine in Bengal are again of an encouraging character. It is stated that the Government stock of grain is so large that Sir Richard Temple has been obliged to distribute it with a most lavish hand, in order that a dead stock may not be left. Still, there are large numbers of persons dependent upon the Government for subsistence.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that an author in Tonk has performed the feat of turning the Bible into Persian verse. How long (the writer says) it took the persevering poet to perform the herculean task is not stated, nor how he got over the difficulties which he must have here and there encountered—such, for instance, as in a metrical arrangement of the genealogical tree in the third chapter of St. Luke.

Galignani states that a curious discovery has just been made in Italy by M. Avrigotti, a young musician, who has arrived in Paris with his prize. It is an unpublished score by Cimarosa, entitled "Margharita di Vicenza." It was in a Carmelite convent at Florence that the finder hit on it one day in turning over some old papers. He obtained the manuscript without any difficulty, and has presented it to the Paris Conservatoire, where he is pursuing his studies.

Liberty of speech is not one of the blessings now enjoyed in Germany. A sentence of imprisonment for a year and a half has been passed upon a Deputy, Herr Most, for certain speeches delivered by him at some meeting of working men. The most serious charge made against him was that he had denounced a standing army. This was regarded by the Minister of War, Von Kameke, as an insult to the members of the army, and the prosecution was set on foot at his request.

The citizens of Allahabad, India, have taken a step which forms a very good parallel to the dog-muzzling ordinances of the sagacious Mayor and Aldermen of New-York, only their attention is directed not against the dogs, but against the ladies. They have prepared a petition that no lady shall be allowed to drive either carriage or dog-cart, each offense to be included in the list of nuisances, and visited by a fine. They allege that ladies have not nerve enough to control horses, but they say nothing about muzzling them.

Sir Samuel Baker recently delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge, taking for his subject "The Slave Trade of Africa." He expressed an opinion that the best method to extinguish slavery was a gradual emancipation, and not sudden measures, which he argued did a great deal of harm, and would result in one-half of the liberated becoming savages, and a general demoralization of the remainder. The way to redeem the lowest class—the negroes—was to instil in them habits of industry and to induce them to take an interest in agriculture.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Lords to enable the Trustees of the Tichborne estates to obtain money on mortgage to meet the expenses of the litigation occasioned by "the claimant's" proceedings. These expenses amount to £92,000, which are, of course, exclusive of the cost of the prosecution for perjury, which has to be borne by the Government. The estates, however, are fully able to meet this expense, and the present Baronet being an infant, the whole will be liquidated long before he can take possession.

Another special diplomatic correspondence has been begun between the Governments of Great Britain and Egypt. Mr. Charles Hamilton, who has just returned from two years' travels in Syria, the land of Moab, and Abyssinia, has laid before Lord Derby the circumstances under which he was nearly murdered, on the 25th of November last, in endeavoring to rescue an English subject, near Zankeloon, in the land of Goschen, and Lord Derby has promised to see the whole affair rectified with the Egyptian Government.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland at this time is stated in the Register General's returns to be 32,412,000, or 600,000 more than double the population enumerated at the first census in 1801. The population of Ireland in 1874 is only 84,000 more than in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874 is 212,000 more than double the population of 1801. The population of England and Wales in 1874 is above 5,500,000 more than double the population in 1801.

Russia, it is said, is pondering the propriety of relieving China and Japan of the partial suzerainty they exercise over the large Island of Saghalien, in the sea of Okhotsk, and of converting the place into a convict station. The reasons alleged are that it would be more convenient and secure than Siberia; but there appears to be another reason. The island is believed to be rich in coal beds, and in years to come, in view of extended operations in the East, a coaling station in such a situation would naturally prove a most valuable acquisition. The matter is attracting some attention in England.

A correspondent from Yokohama has the following with respect to the rapid progress of Japan: "The Japanese are certainly going very much ahead, and the place has so changed (this is after a short absence of the correspondent from Japan) I really could not recognize any of the old streets in the native town. Instead of the old wooden houses they go in now for large stone buildings in European style. The railway is a great success, and an improvement on the old coaching days, and the Imperial Bank of Japan opens next month."

We learn from Melbourne that a new stone graving dock at the port is now completed, a work which has been in progress for years, and would be creditable to any port in the world. Its available length is 475 feet. From the bottom of the dock to the coping of the wall is 35 feet 6 inches, and the depth at low water over the sill is 27 feet 6 inches; the entrance is 80 feet wide, and the width between the coping 100 feet. Its total cost has been about £342,000. The first vessel docked was the old British line-of-battle ship Nelson. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have since used the dock for the Nubia, and everything has worked satisfactorily.

As an illustration of the admirable organization of the English Post Office, a correspondent writes to the London *Times* saying that with a view to test the powers of the Post Office clerks he wrote a post card to a friend, and wrote both the contents and address in short-hand. Within three hours of posting, the gentleman to whom it was addressed received the card, the address having been translated in red ink. Another time he wrote a letter, and, after having sealed the envelope, addressed it in short-hand to himself. By return of post he received his letter in perfect safety, the envelope had not been opened, and more still, there was no mark of any kind on the envelope except the usual postmark and the short-hand writing. This involved, of course, a knowledge of short-hand not only by the sorting clerk, but also by the letter-carrier.

In connection with the recent sale of the works of the French sculptor, Jules Carpeaux, a Paris paper publishes the following anecdote: While the Emperor Napoleon was in Algeria, Carpeaux was sent for to the Tuileries by the Empress to make a statue of the Prince Imperial. Every day the boy, holding in a leash his father's favorite dog, Nero, posed for an hour or two. Soon the model, who took pleasure in seeing the proceedings of a man of such talent, became metamorphosed into a pupil, and in a short time, under his delicate fingers, sprang up three works, if not perfect, at least remarkable, considering the extreme youth of the maker, namely: "A Lancer on Horseback," and two busts, one of the Emperor and the other of M. Monnier, the Prince's tutor. They were cast by Carpeaux, and presented to his Majesty Napoleon III., on his return home.

Stockholm has been celebrating the centenary of Samuel Owen, a man whose memory is still held in deep respect on account of the impetus he gave to the development of commerce and navigation. It was by him that in 1816 the first Swedish steam vessel was launched, his idea being taken from the works then going on on the Clyde. He used a form of propeller, but it did not work well, and in 1817 a vessel with paddle-wheels was launched, and others followed in rapid succession. Owen's labors endeared him to his work-people, and mention is also made of his efforts in the cause of temperance. An in memoriam monument of granite was unveiled at Stockholm a few weeks ago, in presence of a large assemblage, the King and Cabinet being represented. In the inscription on the monument Owen is named "the father of the Swedish steam fleet." He was born in England in 1774, from which country he emigrated to Sweden at the age of twenty-six with £100 in his pocket.

A Dresden correspondent of the *Continental Herald* has been noting the increase that has taken place in the military strength of the European powers since 1859. The forces of Austria have increased by 222,580, and amount at present to 856,980 men; Russia has augmented her armies, which now number 1,519,810 men, by 295,660; Italy counts 287,550 more soldiers than in 1859, and her present aggregate military strength is 605,200 men; the German Empire can summon to the field 1,261,160 men, an increase 424,360 since the abolition of the old Federal Constitution; the French army, 977,660 strong, is greater by 337,100 than that maintained by Louis Napoleon, and, under the new army organization, is steadily increasing; Great Britain, including volunteers, has added 233,020 to the total of her land forces, which now include 478,820 men; the Swedish army of 204,510 has been augmented by 69,610; the Belgian army of 93,590, by 13,340; and the Dutch army of 64,320, by 5,770 men. The number of soldiers now at the disposal of the different European Governments is 6,110,690.

The attention bestowed by the Emperor of Russia upon the Prince Imperial of France during the recent visit of the former to England has attracted much notice. On the occasion of the artillery review at Woolwick, 100 Cadets, of whom the Prince Imperial was one, were paraded before the Emperor, who commissioned the Grand Duke Alexis to invite the Prince to join him at luncheon. After a short conversation, his Majesty requested his guest to be seated in front of him. The Prince, whose modest dignity, says a correspondent, has won him the respect and esteem of all who have been brought in contact with him, rode, by the Emperor's desire, on his right hand during the review of the artillery, accompanied by Gen. Fleury, formerly Grand Equerry of the Emperor Napoleon, who was present in the full uniform of a general of division, and wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. At the close of the day's proceedings the Emperor, and the illustrious personages present, cordially shook hands with the Prince, and on many other occasions opportunity was taken to show the Emperor's consideration for him.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WILL.

Martin O. Walker, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Chicago, died last week. His will, as appears from a summary in the Chicago *Tribune*, places all his property in the hands of four Trustees; directs that they shall pay each of his two sons annuities which shall not be less than $800 nor more than $5,000, but within these limits gives absolute discretion to the Trustees; provides that the estates shall be divided among the grandchildren of the testator upon the death of his sons; and, failing issue from the sons, that it shall be kept intact for twenty-one years, and then be used for benevolent purposes, according as the Trustees may direct. The Trustees have almost absolute power over the property. They may sell, exchange, or convert it during the lifetime of the sons, and, in case of the decease of the latter without issue, will still hold it in possession for twenty-one years.

CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF TRADE.

Noticing the arrival of large quantities of Irish potatoes in Galveston from Western Texas, for shipment to the New-Orleans market, the Galveston *News* says: "Formerly Texas imported potatoes from New-Orleans, but the extension of railways in the State—particularly the Galveston and San Antonio line—has offered a ready market to the thrifty farmers of the fertile regions beyond the Colorado, and they are not tardy in availing themselves of the same. This market is also receiving from the same section choice butter at twenty-five cents per pound, and fresh eggs at fifteen cents a dozen. Orders were received from Little Rock for potatoes to-day, and they were promptly filled."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 4—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3 ℔ cent. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ ℔ cent. Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¼; 10-40s, 104¼; Erie Railway Shares, 30½@30¾; do. Preferred, 50.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30½.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ ℔ cent., which is ⅛ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 30½@30¾.

4 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £632,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅜ ℔ cent., is now 43¾ ℔ cent.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 110. Erie Railway shares, 30½.

FRANKFORT, June 4.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 98⅝.

PARIS, June 4—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,022,000f. during the past week. Rentes 59f. 95c.

4 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 60f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d.; do. nothing below Middling, deliverable June, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅝d. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles; Lard, 51s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 39s. ℔ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,600 were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable in August and September at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8½d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. per cental for average California White; 10s. 8d.@11s. 4d. for Red Western Spring; and 12s.@12s. 2d. for Red Winter. Corn—35s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Flour—27s. ℔ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Lard, 52s. ℔ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine. 29s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, June 4.—Tallow, 41s. 3d.@41s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed-oil, £28 3s.@£28 6s. ℔ tun.

ANTWERP, June 4.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅞c.; Low Middling, 16⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 461 bales; gross, 932 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,896 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; Last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 78,630 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 4.—Cotton nominal: Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 489 bales; gross, 552 bales; exports, coastwise, 670 bales; sales, 208 bales; stock, 15,474 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 16⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 93 bales; exports, coastwise, 723 bales; stock, 10,804 bales.

MOBILE, June 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 156 bales; exports, coastwise, 474 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 16,636 bales.

GALVESTON, June 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 106 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 13,005 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500	West. Union	72⅞	200	St. Paul	32¾
1200	do	72¾	200	do.....s3.	32½
4000	do	72⅞	400	Lake Shore	72⅛
500	do.....b3.	73	400	do	72⅝
50	do	73	200	do	72½
600	do.....s3.	72¾	300	do.....c.	72⅝
1900	do	72¾	500	do.....s3.	72⅝
200	do.....b3.	72¾	1200	do.....s3.	72½
400	do.....s3.	72⅝	50	do	72¼
500	do	72⅝	100	do	72½
1600	do.....s3.	72½	600	do	72⅝
100	do	72½	1000	Union Pacific	26¼
200	do	72⅝	700	do	26⅛
700	Rock Island	95⅞	100	do	26
100	Pacific Mail	42¼	100	do	25⅞
100	do	42½	300	North-west	39¾
100	do.....s3.	42⅛	300	do	39¼
100	do	42	300	do	39⅜
100	Erie Railway	33½	100	do.....b3.	39⅜
400	do	33⅜	200	do.....b3.	39¼
100	do	33¼	300	At. & Pac. Pf.	15¼
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97½	200	Tol. & Wab.	35⅞
300	do.....c.	97½	300	do	35⅝
200	do.....s3.	97½	100	do	35¾
100	do.....b3.	97⅝	300	do	35½
100	do	97¼	100	do	35⅝
200	Del., L. & West.	108½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....12.116¾	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....12.120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....12.117	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....c.120½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....12.117⅞	7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....120⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.....12.116⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.115

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Geo. 7s, g. bds.	80	50	American Ex..b3.	64
2,000	Missouri 6s	97		do.....b. c.	64
32,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	63½	40	Cleve. & P. R. Gt.	87⅛
			100	do.....b. c.	87½
7,000	Tenn. 6s, new series	62¼	600	L. S.& M.S.b. c.s3.	72¼
			100	do.....b3.	72¼
1,000	C. & N. W. Int. bds.	96	200	do	72⅜
			200	do.....b3.	72½
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	87½	800	do	72⅜
7,000	C. & N. W. Con. coup. gold bds.	79¾	200	do.....s3.	72⅜
			100	do	72½
			1000	do	72⅝
1,000	D., L. & W. C.	103	900	do	72¾
5,000	Erie 4th	96½	400	do.....b3.	72⅜
1,000	L. S. con. coup.	97¼	700	do.....s3.	72⅜
5,000	L. S. 2d con. coup.	90	300	do.....b3.	72⅜
			900	do	72¼
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s	109	600	do	72¼
2,000	do	109¼	200	do.....s3.	72¼
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86⅝	600	do.....s3.	72⅞
6,000	do	86¾	1300	do	73
10,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	82	2100	do	73⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105¾	500	do.....b3.	73⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	102	500	do	73
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	93	800	do	72⅞
5,000	S. P. R. R. bds. of Missouri	60½	3100	do	73
			1200	do.....s3.	72⅞
3,000	Bel. & S. I. 1st.	99½	600	do	72⅞
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	106	200	do	73
2,000	Ohio & M. Con.	90½	100	C., C., C. & I...b. c.	67
1,000	C. P. gold bds.	91¼	100	do.....b. c.	4
4,000	N. J. So. 1st.	31	100	St. L. & I. M...b. c.	28½
31	Fourth Nat. Bk.	106	12	N. Y., N. H. & H.	132¼
300	West. Union. b. c.	72½	200	C., C. & I. C.	18⅝
200	do	72⅝	100	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	23½
600	do	72½	100	C. & N. W....b. c.	39⅜
1700	do	72⅝	300	do.....c.	39
300	do.....s3.	72⅝	200	do	39
200	do.....b3.	72¾	100	do	39⅛
1600	do	72¾	500	do	39¼
100	do.....s3.	72¾	400	do.....b3.	39¼
90	Adams Ex...b. c.	104⅞	25	do	39½
100	do	105	600	do	39¼
75	do	105¼	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3	56
100	Erie Railway. b. c.	33⅝	100	do	56½
200	Pacific Mail..b. c.	41⅞	200	C. & R. I.....b. c.	95½
200	do.....s3.	42	100	do	95⅞
300	do	42	100	do.....b3.	96⅛
100	do	42⅛	100	do.....s3.	96⅛
200	do	42	300	do	96¼
20	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97½	100	do	96⅛
400	do.....s3.	97⅝	100	do.....s3.	96
200	do	97½	200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	32½
400	do	97⅝	400	do	32⅞
700	do.....b3.	97⅝	200	do	32¾
100	do.....c.	97½	300	do	32½
100	do	97½	100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	52½
300	Union Pac....b. c.	26	100	T., W. & W. b. c. c.	35⅝
200	do	26⅛	100	do	35⅝
10	do	26½	10	do	36
200	do.....b3.	26¼	400	do	35¾
400	do	26⅛	500	do	35⅝
400	do.....b3.	26⅛	200	do.....s3.	35½
300	do	26			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Western Union	72⅝	100	North-western	39¼
200	do.....s3.	72½	200	do	38⅞
300	do	72½	900	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97¼
200	do.....b60.	72½	400	do	97⅜
300	do.....s3.	72⅝	600	do	97¼
1200	do	72⅝	600	do	97
1000	do.....s3.	72¼	500	do.....s3.	96⅞
300	do	72⅜	200	do	97
600	do.....c.	72½	200	do	97⅛
300	do	72½	1400	do	97¼
1100	do	72⅝	300	do	97⅜
100	Rock Island	95⅝	500	do	97¼
600	do	95½	500	Lake Shore	72⅞
300	do	95¾	100	do	73
100	Pacific Mail...s3.	41⅞	600	do.....s3.	72⅞
100	do.....s5.	41⅞	100	do	72⅞
500	do	41⅞	700	do.....s3.	72¾
400	do	41¾	100	do	72⅞
200	do	41⅝	700	do.....s3.	72⅞
600	do	41⅝	900	do	72⅞
200	do	41⅝	200	do.....c.	72⅞
300	do.....b3.	41⅝	1500	do	72½
200	do.....s3.	41⅝	500	do	72⅝
400	do	41½	1000	do	72⅝
400	do	41⅝	100	do.....b3.	72¾
100	Union Pacific	26	200	Erie	33½
800	do.....s3.	25⅞	200	St. Paul	32⅝
600	do.....s3.	25¾	100	do.....b3.	32⅝
100	do	25¾	200	Toledo & Wabash	35½
100	do.....c.	25⅝	200	do	35⅝
100	do	25⅝	200	do	35¼
200	do	25¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	23½
200	do	25⅞	200	Pacific R. of Mo.	41

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.115¼	$1,400 U. S. 10-40 R.114⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$18,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	87	300	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	32⅝
3,000	E. Tenn., Va., & Ga. 1st.	90	200	do	32⅝
			1000	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. s3	97
26,000	Mich. Cent. 7s.	95⅝	400	do	97
1,000	D., L. & W. Con.	103	300	do	97⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.	79⅝	200	do	97⅛
			200	Harlem.....b. c.	128
10,000	N. Y. C. 1st, R.	108½	500	L. S. & M. So. b. c. s3.	72⅝
900	Western Un. b. c.	72⅝	100	do	72½
200	do.....s3.	72½	400	do	72⅝
500	do	72½	200	do	72⅝
200	do	72⅝	500	do	72⅝
300	do.....s3.	72¼	100	C. & Pitts. Gd. b. c.	87⅞
100	do.....s15.	72⅜	100	Union Pac...b. c.	25¾
500	do	72¼	200	do	25⅝
500	do.....s30.	72	100	do	25⅝
800	do	72⅜	300	do	25⅝
300	do.....b3.	72⅜	800	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	35⅛
300	do	72½	500	do	35⅛
100	do.....s4.	72⅜	200	C. & N. W....b. c.	38⅞
100	do	72½	500	do	38⅞
200	do	72⅝	10	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	57
50	U. S. Express	67⅝	100	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	66½
300	Pacific Mail...b. c.	41⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	95⅝
200	do	41⅞	200	Mor. & Esx..b. c.	97
300	do.....s3.	41⅜	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	41
100	do.....b3.	41⅜			
900	do	41⅜			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	West. Union...s3.	72⅝	300	Lake Shore	72⅝
600	do	72½	600	do	72¾
400	Pacific Mail...b3.	41⅝	200	do.....b3.	72¾
100	do	41⅝	200	do	72¾
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97½	100	do	72¾
00	do	97⅝	500	do	72⅞
400	do	97¼	2000	do	72¾
100	Erie	33¼	700	do.....b3.	72¾
200	do	33⅜	400	Union Pacific	25⅞
500	do	33½	200	do	25¾
100	Toledo & Wab.	35⅜	200	North-western	39
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	31½	100	Rock Island	95¾
50	At. & Pac. Pref.	15¾	100	St. Paul	32⅝

THURSDAY, June 4—P. M.

The Treasury Gold, $1,500,000, sold at noon to-day, brought 111.55@111.43 ℔ cent. The gross bidding was $3,405,000 at 111 to 111.55 ℔ cent. The subsequent sales in the open market were at 111⅜ ℔ cent., showing a further downward tendency in the Gold market. One reason for this, no doubt, is that the heavy amount of July Gold Interest to be collected for Foreign account, upon the remittance of which the speculators for a prospective rise in the Gold Room have made at least partial calculation, will probably be covered by the New 5 ℔ cents now being sold from the Treasury. Another reason is that new Railroad negotiations, on finished and firmly established lines, are constantly occurring in London in no inconsiderable sums, against which Exchange will be drawn in the course of the Summer. In regard to continued weekly sales of Gold from the Treasury it should be borne in mind that as two-thirds of the Revenues are now collected in Gold from Customs, and only one-third the Expenditures are paid out in Gold, the large difference, not less than $5,000,000 a month, must necessarily be realized for the use of the Treasury in Currency, by the sale of the surplus Gold, to about this amount per month, as at present.

In the absence of definite news from Washington as to the disposition of the Currency bill there was no particular change in the Stock market or in the views of the Stock Exchange speculators to-day. The business accomplished was below the usual average, while the prices made, it will be noticed from the following closing quotations, were not materially different either way from Wednesday's last prices. The Public Funds were slightly easier because of the fall in Gold, and Foreign Exchange was easier on the reduction of Interest by the Bank of England to Three ℔ cent. per annum.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 4.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115¼	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅝	120½
American Gold	111⅝	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½	$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	95⅞	95⅝
Pacific Mail	42	41⅝
St. Paul Common	32½	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	52⅞	52¾
Western Union	72⅞	72⅝
Union Pacific	26⅛	25⅞
Lake Shore	72⅝	72⅝
Toledo and Wabash	35⅝	35¼
North-west	39¼	38¾
North-west Preferred	56¾	56
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼	108⅛
Central of New-Jersey	106¼	106¼
Panama	106½	106⅛
Erie	33¾	33⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $186,000 Gold Interest and $50,000 in redemption of Principal of Public Debt. The Customs receipts of the day $392,000 in Gold.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81.....116½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119¾
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81.....121½	5-20 reg., '67.....116¼
5-20 reg., '62.....115	5-20 coup., '67.....120½
5-20 coup., '62.....115	5-20 reg., '68.....116¼
5-10 Cal. bds., '62.....112	5-20 coup., '68.....120¼
5-20 reg., '64.....116½	10-40 reg.....114⅝
5-20 coup., '64.....116⅞	10-40 coup.....114½
5-20 reg., '65.....116⅛	5s reg., '81.....114¾
5-20 coup., '65.....117⅞	5s coup., '81.....114⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....116	6s Currency, '95-9.....114⅜

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..104	Cleve. & Tol. New B. 97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.. 99	C., P. & Ash. Old B.101½
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 23¼	Det., M. & T. Bds.... 98
Bos., H. & E. G.... 23	Kal. & W. P 1st.... 60
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g. 50	Lake S. Div. Bds.... 95¼
Chic. & Alt. Inc.... 97½	Lake S. Con. C. 1st... 97
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 93	Lake S. Con. C. 2d.. 90
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 52	Mar. & Cin. 1st....102
Chi., B. & Q. 8℔ct 1st.110	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902. 95⅝
Chic., R. I. & P.....105½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..109¼
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S.F. 99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st N.106¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93½
Cen. of N.J. Con. Conv.101⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 96¼
Am. Dock & Imp. B.100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 88
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.105½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D. 91½	N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76.100
Mil. & St. P. 7s G. R. D. 80	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.100
Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 73	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.106½
Chic. & N. W. S. F..103¼	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....100¾
Chic. & N. W. I. Bs. 06	Harlem 1st, 7s, C....104½
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs. 87	Harlem 1st 7s, R....105
Chic. & N. W. 1st....102	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 91
Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 98¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 90¼
Penin. 1st Conv.... 60	Ohio & Miss. 2d C... 70
Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 94	Cen. Pac. G. bds.... 92¼
Del., L. & W. 1st....104½	West. Pac. bds..... 84
Del., L. & W. 2d....105	Union Pac. 1st B.... 86¾
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.102¾	Union Pac. S. F.... 61
Mor. & Es. 1st....104	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 73
Mor. & Es. 2d.....104½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..105¾
Mor. & Es. Con. bds. 93	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..101¾
Morris & Es. 7s, '71. 94	C. & P. Con. S. F.... 97
Erie 1st M. Ex....102½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d...100
Erie 2d 7s, '79....100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th... 93
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 97	Col., Chic. & I. 1st... 81½
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 93
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 91	Alton & T. H. 1st....100¼
Long Dock Bonds.... 98¾	Alton & T. H. 2d P. 88
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 85	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 73
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.100	Bel. & So. Ill. 1st 8s. 99½
Han. & St. J. 8s C.... 75	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 95¼
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct., '75.100	T. & W. 1st St. L. D. 80
D. & Sioux City 1st.. 95	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 93
D. & S. City, 2d Div. 92	Quincy & T. 1st. '90. 83
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 81½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 80
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d.100	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.. 72½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7℔ct.102½	Pekin, L. & D. 1st.... 72½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...103	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	
City 6s, new	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	123	125½
Pennsylvania Central	96	96¼
Reading	113¼	113½
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa, Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18¼
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	87	87¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	98	98¼

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—A small amount of these investment securities, due in 1893, either registered or coupon interest, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. For sale by A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 21@$1 21½; No. 2 Spring, $1 17¾, cash; $1 17⅝@$1 17½, June; $1 17, July; No. 3 Spring, $1 13; Rejected, $1 04. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 56⅝c., cash or June; 56⅞c., July; Rejected, 52½c.@53c. Oats steady; No. 2, 45½c.@45¾c., cash; 42½c., July; Rejected, 45½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 90c. Barley quiet and weak. Pork in fair demand and advanced at $17 50@$17 62½, cash or June; $17 75, July. Lard steady at 11c., cash or June; 11¼c., July. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders, packed, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 9c., cash; 9¼c., July, loose. Whisky steady at 95c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4½c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4¼c.@5c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 225,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 201,000 bushels Corn, 155,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Flour in better inquiry; prices unchanged. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 65; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 60; choice Amber, $1 63@$1 65; good to prime Red, $1 50@$1 60; common to fair do., $1 35@$1 45; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50@$1 55; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 30@$1 40; Western Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Corn—Southern White easier at 90c.@92c.; do. Yellow, 77c.; new Mixed, 77c.@77½c.; old do. 79c. Oats firm for Southern at 70c.@74c.; Western dull at 60c.@62c. for Mixed; 63c.@64c. for White. Rye dull at $1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and quiet; little or no stock offering; Mess Pork, $18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15½c. Lard—Refined, 12c. Butter—Western quiet; receipts improving; prices unchanged. Coffee firmer but not quotably higher. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat—Spring higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 10; Winter steady; No. 3 Red, $1 22½. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 58c.@60c. on the track and in elevator. Oats firmer; No. 2, 44c. on the track. Barley and Rye—No sales. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork higher at $18 25@$18 50, the latter for Extra Heavy. Dry-salted Meats firm, but little doing; Clear Rib Sides at Kansas City, 9c. Bacon quiet, only order trade. Lard firm; Summer Steam, 10¾c. Live Hogs dull; Light, $4 50@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 25; Heavy, $5 40@$5 60. Cattle firm; Texans range from $2@$5 50; medium to fair Butchers', $4@$4 75; prime to choice Native Steers, $5@$6 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs, 1,700 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 4.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, $7,000 bbls. Red Toledo at $1 45. Corn quiet; sales of car lots Low Mixed at 72c.; round lots held at 70c. Corn-meal—$32 for Bolted; $31 for Unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—32,500 bushels Wheat, and 397,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—81,800 bushels Wheat, 7,700 bushels Corn, 7,900 bushels Peas, and 955,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, June 4.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 19,675 bbls.; Wheat, 220,946 bushels; Corn, 170,574 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 155,331 bushels; Corn, 14,865 bushels; Oats, 15,200 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 37,450 bushels; Corn, 43,939 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7 50@$8; White Winter, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 37@$1 38; do. No. 2 do., $1 35. Corn active; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 at 65c.@66c. Oats dull; sales of No. 2 Western at 55c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 27. Corn steady at 65c.@67c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@58c. Rye unsettled and irregular at $1 03@$1 05. Barley nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork firm; sales of country at $17 50 at interior points; city held at $18. Lard in fair demand and lower; sales of Kettle at 11⅜c., generally held at 11¼c.@11⅜c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at $6 65 for Shoulders, spot; $7 50 buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, $9 10@$9 25, spot; $9 25 at interior points for delivery June 15; Clear Sides, $9 50@$9 55. Bacon steady at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 28½ for No. 1; $1 21¼ for No. 2; June, $1 21; July, $1 20¾. Oats in fair demand and higher at 46¾c. for No. 2. Corn active and higher at 55⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye easier at 88½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 30 for No. 2 Spring; $1 10 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $17 50; Hams in pickle held firmly at 11c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Boxed Middles. Lard sold at 11⅝c. for Kettle-rendered; 11c. for Steam. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 194,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, June 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 36½; July, $1 38½; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 do., $1 35@$1 35½; August, $1 28; No. 3 Red, $1 28½. Corn a shade higher at 64c. for High Mixed, cash and June; 65½c., July; 66¼c., August; 67½c., September; Low Mixed, 62½c.; no grade, 61½c.; damaged, 60c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 52c. for No. 1, 50c. for No. 2, 50½c. for Michigan. Freights nominally 3c.@3¼c. to Buffalo; 5¾c.@6c. to Oswego. Receipts—19,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—77,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Wheat firm for fancy and easy for other grades; prices unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@63c. Rye sold at $1 10. Provisions quiet. Pork dull at $18 25. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard, 11c.@12¾c. Whisky, 95c.

DETROIT, June 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 58½@$1 59 for Extra; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 1 White; $1 36½ for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 61c. Oats in good demand at 50c.@50½c. Freights to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Flour dull and drooping at $5@$9. Corn firmer; Mixed, 75c.@76c. Oats dull and lower at 55c.@56c. Lard quiet and unchanged at 11¾c.@12⅜c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35½c. Resin firm at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard, $2 85 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet and steady at $2.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	18	Spirits Turp., bbls.	354
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Leather, sides	11,007
Copper, bbls.	149	Tallow, pks.	71
Copper, cakes	1,145	Oil-cake, pks.	90
Cotton, bales	5,590	Beef, pks.	3
Flour, bbls.	12,207	Skins, bales	40
Meal, bbls.	2,180	Molasses, bbls	612
Wheat, bushels	218,609	Hops, bales	144
Corn, bushels	89,720	Pork, pks.	77
Oats, bushels	22,100	Cut-meats, pks.	98
Rye, bushels	16,809	Butter, pks.	3,641
Malt, bushels	1,100	Cheese, pks.	9,656
Dried Fruit, pks.	297	Rice, pks.	50
Eggs, bbls.	2,271	Starch, pks.	1,084
Beans, bbls.	96	Tobacco, hhds.	152
Hides, No.	6,320	Tobacco, pks.	187
Hides, bdls.	760	Wool, bales	723
Moss bales	290	Whisky, bbls.	212
Resin, bbls.	4,276		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Waaja, for Cork—26,124 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Bertha, for Cork—24,781 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Titan, for Lubeck—2,284 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Wexford, for Konigsberg—1,616 bbls Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Johannes, for Hamburg—6,729 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Maria Giovanni, for Leghorn—12,550 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Elisa Avelina, for Cork—2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Europe, for St. Valerie—9,605 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ben Nevis, for London—11,115 bushels Wheat, 937 bbls. Flour, 161 bbls. Resin, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark Folkvang, for Rotterdam—31,271 bushels Wheat.

By the Schooner Felix, for Elsinore—988 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Silesia, for Hamburg—298 bales Tobacco, 95 pks. Tea, 56 bales Furs, 53 cks. Grease, 16,250 bushels Wheat, 7 cases Cigars, 488 bxs. Bacon, 233 pks. Agricultural Implements, 100 bags Coffee, 6 cks. Bristles, 13 bxs. Sausages, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 131 bales Leather, 89 cases Clocks, 150 Oars, 25 bbls. Maizena, 58 cases Machinery, 40 cases Sewing-machines, 22 pks. Packing, 15 bags Roots, 150 kegs Caviar.

By the bark Meteor, for Gottenburg—2,680 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—156 cases Can Goods, 987 bxs. Cheese, 3 tcs. Hams, 1 case Organs, 42 bbls. Lard-oil, 6 cases Iron Rollers, 65 bbls. Fish-oil, 165 hhds. Tallow, 42 bbls. do., 100 bxs. Extract of Logwood, 2,336 bbls. Flour, 25 bxs. Bacon, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 36 cases Cabinet Ware.

By the bark Adams, for Queenstown—23,627 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer H. Haarfager, for Havre—1,004 bales Leather, 2,635 bags Wheat, 38 bbls. Fish Roes, 80 bbls. Tallow, 4,800 Staves, 1,000 tcs. Lard, 56,000 bushels Wheat.

BRICKS—Have been quoted about as in our last, on a moderate trade.

COCOA—Has been in very limited request, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 31c.@33c.; Caracas at 16c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 7c.@8c., gold. Stock only 1,318 bags.

COFFEE—Some inquiry has been noted for Rio, but at rather easier and irregular prices; sales have been reported of 5,400 bags, by the Graf Von Arnim, (which had been previously offered at auction, but not sold,) 2,500 bags by the Teniers, and 850 bags by the Ontario on private terms....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 100,283 bags, and at the outports 58,799 bags, with 69,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. A moderately active business has been reported in other than Rio and Santos within our revised range, the market, however, closing irregularly. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 15,200 mats Java, ex Henry Buck and Querillo, sold before arrival on private terms; 1,728 mats Singapore, 3,121 bags Ceylon, 942 bags Maracaibo, 224 bags Laguayra, 154 bags Curacoa, 250 bags Costa Rica; 100 bags Jamaica, 610 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,400 bags San Domingo are being shipped to Hamburg by first hands. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 69,460 bags and 34,465 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted nominally unchanged in price for early delivery, but has been very dull; 149 bales sold to spinners, and 296 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been moderately active at an advance of 1-16c.@5-32c. ℔ lb., closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bales, (of which 4,709 bales were on last evening and 18,800 bales to-day,) and 4,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option, closing at 17 17-32c.; July, 17 15-16c.; August, 18 11-32c.; September, 18¼c.@18 9-16c.; October, 17 25-32c.; November, 17 9-16c.@17⅝c.; December, 17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,590 bales, including 281 bales from Norfolk, 472 bales from Savannah, 118 bales from Wilmington, 4,234 bales from New-Orleans, and 485 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,657 bales, and thus far this week, 14,040 bales, against 18,995 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,676,889 bales, against 3,419,873 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 17,993 bales; to the Continent, 5,586 bales. Stock in New-York, 130,588 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 303,759 bales. The stock of Cotton in this port on the 30th inst. was 121,148 bales, as follows: In warehouses, 92,980 bales; in Brooklyn, 23,020 bales; on wharves, 4,318 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 830 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	17	17⅛	17 5-16	17 5-16
Low Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾
Good Middling	19⅝	19¾	20	20

EGGS—Have been in less demand within the range of 14c.@17c. for ordinary to choice, with the main dealings at 15½c.@16c. for good to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been more freely dealt in, part to arrive, at about steady rates, with the bulk of the business in extras available at from $6 15@$6 35, chiefly at $6 25@$6 32½, the latter rate in part for Minnesota stock to arrive soon. Also, 500 bbls. very choice Western, for export, at $7 25 ℔ bbl. Of trade extras Minnesotas continue in most favor, to meet immediate wants, within our range. Low No. 2 and Superfine stock have been very slow of sale. The sales since our last have been 16,250 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 90@$4 60; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 60, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for inferior to fair; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 85@$6 45, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 45@$7 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping at $6 25@$7 60 ℔ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 7,200 bbls. shipping Extras, Western, State, and City, mostly Western, within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 90@$4 60
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 60
Extra State	5 85@ 7 60
Extra City	6 00@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 70@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 25@10 50

Southern Flour has been in very slack demand throughout, within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 60 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 60@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra; $5@$5 50 for very poor, ℔ bbl....Canada Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand in a jobbing way, at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range of $4@$4 40 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35 for fair to very good; $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80, nearly all at $4 75, for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,350 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been wanted for prompt shipment, in part to provide for maturing freight engagements, and, having been offered rather sparingly, has again been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, No. 2 Milwaukee and the better qualities of No. 1 having been in most favor with buyers, and showing the most decided improvement. Winter Wheat has been without notable activity, and prices have been somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 135,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 53 for fair to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 51@$1 52 for prime to choice No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota stock, including some resales by shippers at $1 51 for prime Milwaukee, $1 48½@$1 50 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing about steady, though less buoyant, at $1 50 for strictly prime samples; $1 46@$1 47 for good to choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 44@$1 46 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 46 for choice, and $1 45¼@$1 45½ for good average boat-loads; $1 42@$1 51 for ungraded Spring; $1 55@$1 56 for Red Western; $1 57@$1 65 for White do., and $1 62 for White State. For forward delivery there has been very little inquiry, and the few bids made have been 1c.@2c. a bushel under asking prices. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of June, was offering at $1 48, and could probably have been purchased at $1 47, but buyers did not seem much disposed to operate. A sale of three boat-loads was rumored at the lower quotation....Corn has been in reduced stock and very good request, partly for export, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at 78c.@82c. for inferior to strictly prime new Mixed Western, chiefly within the range of 80c.@82c. for fair to strictly prime; 80c.@82c. for ordinary to prime old Mixed Western, mainly at 81c.@82c. for good to prime; 81½c.@84c. for Yellow Western, the inside price for inferior. And for forward delivery, 20,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, to arrive soon, at 81c. ℔ bushel....Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt quiet within the previous range....Oats have been actively sought after, partly on speculative account, and have again advanced, closing very firmly, with sales reported of 76,000 bushels at 61¼c.@64½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 63c.@64c. afloat, and 61¼c.@62c. in store, and 66c.@69c. for White do., mainly at 68c.@69c. afloat, and 66c. in store....Feed moderately inquired for in a jobbing way, within the range of $23@$32 ℔ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted wholly nominal, with Bags at 12c.@12¼c. Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c. Demand extremely limited. Stock of Calcutta Bags here, 9,800 bales, and of Bagging, 2,700 bales; and at Boston, of Bags, 4,400 bales, and of Bagging, 1,300 bales.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in limited request, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@75c., ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Manila, 1,100 bales sold at Boston at 9¼c., gold; and, of Jute Butts, 700 bales at 2¼c., currency. Market steady but otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been quite moderately sought after, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,750 Rio Grande, 307 Dry Bogota, 300 Dry-salted Maracaibo, 800 Dry Texas and Texas Kips, 400 Texas Kips, 550 Wet-salted Southern, and 300 City Slaughter on private terms; and 350 Dry Texas at 22½c., currency. Stock in first hands, 129,200 Hides and 893 bales do., against 233,100 Hides and 558 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Show no material change as to values, with trade only moderately active in the leading kinds.

MOLASSES—Moderate offerings are noted of most kinds, but, with a rather slack demand, business is very tame....Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 1,480 hhds. Cuba, 974 hhds. Porto Rico, 58 hhds. English Islands, and 4,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 39c.@40c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@45c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, and low grades easier in price, with Strained quoted at $2 65@$2 70. Sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $2 70, 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 90, and 250 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4 55 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar steady, but inactive; sales 75 bbls. Washington at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 185 bbls. Merchantable at 39c.@39½c. ℔ gallon. Market weaker.

OILS—Inactive within the previous range. Of Lard-oil 75 bbls. No. 1 sold at 75c., with best samples quoted at 90c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in rather more demand, with sales reported of 500 bbls., in bulk, at 5⅛c., quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., and 6,000 bbls., in shipping order, at 9c....Refined very dull, with early deliveries quoted here at 13c., and at Philadelphia at 12⅝c.@12⅞c.; sales at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls. at 12⅝c.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 18c.@19c....Naphtha, 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited supply, and again quoted higher, on a fairly active demand, chiefly speculative. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 550 bbls. new Western Mess at $18@$18 12½; 200 bbls. Extra Prime at $15, and 40 bbls. Thin Mess at $17. And, for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., June option, at $18, closing at $18 05@$18 12½; 2,500 bbls. July, at $18 10@$18 20, closing at $18 20, and 500 bbls. August, at $18 30, closing at $18 30@$18 40 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request at 7¼c.@7½c. for City. ....Cut-meats rather more active at about steady rates; Sales 700 bxs. Backs, at Boston, on private terms; 1,000 Fresh Hams, in bulk, at 10c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12¼c.@12¾c.; 25 tcs. bagged Hams, 11 to 15 lbs., at 14c.@14½c.; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 10 lbs at 9½c.@9¾c.; 165 bxs. Bellies, 12½ to 10 lbs. at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; and 500 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 8½c. ℔ lb...Bacon steady but quiet; 130 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 10⅛c.@10¼c., with Short Clear quoted at 10⅜c. Western product very scarce....Lard has been less active, opening a shade dearer, but closing about as yesterday. Sales for early delivery embrace only 100 tcs. Western Steam at 11⅝c., closing at about 11 9-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 220 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11¼c.; small lots of No. 1 at 10⅝c.@10¾c., generally quoted at 10¾c., with Refined, for the Continent, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., June options, at 11 9-16c.@11⅝c., closing at 11½c.@11 9-16c.; 1,750 tcs., July, at 11 11-16c.@11¾c., closing at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c., with August options quoted at 11 13-16c. ....Beef quiet within the previous range. We quote at from $9@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess ℔ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$27 50 for India Mess, $27@$29 for Extra do. ℔ tierce....Beef Hams very dull at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern ...Butter and Cheese steady on a moderately active inquiry.

RICE—Has been in slack demand, wholly in a jobbing way, at about former figures, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7@$7 12½, free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and at Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 645 tcs. Carolina, 500 bbls. Louisiana, and 16,365 bags East India.

SEEDS—Trade has been generally dull since our last, with prices quoted more or less nominal. Clover quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 62½ ℔ bushel. Timothy at $2 90@$3 05 ℔ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 60@$2 65, gold, ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Some jobbing business noted on the basis of our quotations, but the general market is quite tame, invoices attracting very little attention. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 15; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 40c.@42½c.; East India Pepper at 17½c.@19c.; White Pepper at 27c.@28c.; Pimento at 12c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm but less active to-day, refiners operating with less freedom. Sales 805 hhds. and 271 bxs., including 620 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c.; 96 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c., and 185 hhds. and 175 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c. And last evening, 1,380 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 7¾c.@8c.; 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c., and 2,000 bxs. Clayed and Molasses Sugar on private terms. We now quote fair Refining, 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Refined Sugars have been active and firmer with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb....The movement in Raw Sugars since June 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock June 1, 1874	116,819	83,276	192,610	1,379
Receipts since June 1	7,665	5,053	....	218
Total	124,484	88,329	192,610	1,597
Sales since June 1	8,169	4,601	4,883	89
Stock June 4, 1874	116,315	83,728	187,727	1,508
Stock June 5, 1873	66,865	44,692	227,245	6,973

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been less freely dealt in, the scarcity of prime to choice stock and the firmer views of holder checking business. Best City quoted at 8 1-16c.@8⅛c.; sales, 85,000 lbs. fair to choice at 7⅝c.@8 1-16c. ℔ lb....Stearine firm, but quiet; 10,000 lbs. best City sold at 12¾c. Western quoted at 12¼c.

TEAS—Sales, 700 half-chests Green on private terms; market dull.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls. at $1 ℔ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—The general market was weaker as to rates, with room on berth and charter, for early shipment, offered more freely and with a moderate inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Grain and Petroleum.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 75 tons Oil-cake on private terms; and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, Saturday's shipment, at 9d.@9½d.; 24,000 bushels do., next week, at 10d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; and 180 tons Provisions at 35s.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Peas at 9½d. ℔ bushel; 2,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 24,060 bushels Grain at 10d. ℔ bushel....For Havre, by steam, 1,000 pks. Leather and 5,000 Staves on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, 417 tons, hence with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 7s., with option of Antwerp....For Dundee, a Norwegian bark, 670 tons, hence with about 5,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and balance of cargo Grain, on the basis of 7s. ℔ quarter. ....For Bristol, an American ship, 1,143 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth by Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons....For Penarth Roads and orders, a bark, hence with about 3,400 quarters Grain, at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 415 tons, (now at Boston,) hence with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., with privilege extending to the Continent. ....For Belfast, a British brig, 305 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl. ....For Dunkirk, a Norwegian bark, 369 tons, hence with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter. ....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 410 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d. ℔ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 60,000 bushels Grain, reported at 13d. ℔ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bxs. Bacon, 300 pks. Provisions, and 1,300 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For St. Valerie, a Norwegian bark, 302 tons, hence, with about 1,650 quarters Grain at 8s. 1½d. ℔ quarter....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 462 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ℔ bbl....For the Baltic, a British bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl....For Trieste, an American bark, 366 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s.; and an American brig, 293 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. do., at 7s. ℔ bbl....For Constantinople, a Norwegian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 38c., or, if to Odessa, at 41c....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 267 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 50 ℔ bbl....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,143 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 632 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,905 head, or 465 cars, against 526 cars for the same time last week. The bulk of the fresh arrivals were through consignments—not sufficient light fat Cattle to supply the country demand; sales of 300 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,087 lbs. to 1,228 lbs., at $6 25@$6 70; 350 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,163 lbs. to 1,468 lbs., at $6 40@$6 70; 16 Cherokee Steers, averaging 898 lbs., at $5 37½; 21 State Steers, averaging 955 lbs., at $5 25; 100 Ohio Steers, ranging from 789 lbs. to 1,155 lbs., at $4 30@$6 10; 50 Michigan Stockers, ranging from 719 lbs. to 810 lbs., at $4 30@$4 32½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,400, against 12,200 for the same time last week; market heavy and depressed; Clipped and Wooled, $6@$6 50; sales of 2,300 Ohio Clipped, ranging from 72 to 95 lbs., at $3 50@$6 37½; 202 Illinois Clipped, averaging 72 lbs., at $3 50; 250 Michigan Wooled, averaging 84 lbs., at $6@$6 25; 125 Indiana Wooled, averaging 72 lbs., at $3 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,500, against 12,300 for the same time last week; market slow and dull; Yorkers, 5¼c.@5½c. ℔ lb.; Heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 85 ℔ cwt.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The Cattle market opened more active and higher, but closed quieter, with the advance mostly lost. The very best on sale brought from $6 62@$7 45; that generally rated first quality, $5 75@$6 62; medium or good fair, $5 25@$5 75; receipts were 1,277 head; sales, 1,008. Hogs in fair demand at ¼c. lower; sales at $7 50@$8 25; receipts, 9,131 head. Sheep dull and ¼c. lower, with a downward tendency; sales at $4@$6; receipts, 4,398 head.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market very quiet and prices weak; a few sales of fair to extra native Steers at $5 30@$6 20; choice Texans, $5; shipments, 2,600. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 13,000; 10c.@15c. lower; good to choice, $5 30@$5 60; medium to fair, $5 10@$5 25; shipments, 11,000. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 100.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, June 5, is as follows: Nos. 62, 11, 19, 50, 71, 73, 75, 76.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
64—Wilkinson vs. McAuliffe.	112—In the matter, &c., Manning.
81—Levy vs. Katzenberg.	113—In the matter of Naylor.
90—O'Brien vs. Traynor.	114—In the matter of Williamson.
96—Hayman vs. Jones, &c.	115—In the matter, &c., Shiffler.
97—Rowe vs. Sandford.	132—In the matter, &c., Anderson.
99—Smith vs. Smith.	206—Martin vs. Dermoth.
107—Rockford R. I. & St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2550—Wilmerding vs. New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company.	3396—Acker et al. vs. Mackinley.
2296—Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr., Executor, &c.	3066—Selligman vs. Tilden et al.
8474—Tooke vs. Roberts.	8384—Union Trust Company of N. H. vs. Phipps et al.
3256—Dorington vs. The Jefferson Railroad Company.	2546—Skinner vs. Beatty.
	3570—Guiteau vs. Hurd.
	3374—White et al. vs. Hersey, impleaded.
3228—Watson vs. Garvey et al.	3622—Fless et al. vs. Newton.
3206—Jones vs. Harris et al.	3580—Shaner vs. Meyer.
2716—Claflin et al. vs. Lichtenstein.	3366—Bishop vs. Carll et al.
3048—Lightstone vs. Schmiddin et al.	3480—Burnet vs. Davenport.
3308—Claflin et al. vs. Hyman.	3280—New-York Printing and D. Establishment vs. Ellingwood.
3406—Patterson vs. Applegate.	3576—Golden State Wine Co. vs. Blakeley.
2678—Bell et al. vs. Hoffman.	3412—Winina Deposit Nat. Bank vs. Clews et al.
3270—Welsh vs. Griffiths.	1902—Bray vs. Vetr.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible]

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short causes.	Nos.
2969—Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al.	1806—[illegible]
2971—Nash et al. vs. Mitchell.	3148—[illegible]
2719—Nottingham Man'f'g Co., limited, vs. Kent.	3330—[illegible]
3255—King vs. Smith et al.	3063—[illegible]
3341—Middlebrook et al. vs. Sandford et al.	2261—Biggs vs. [illegible]
2599—Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Philadelphia vs. Schneider.	3425—Marks et al. vs. Griffith et al.
2413—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon vs. McClees.	3336—The [illegible] vs. Gayton et al.
1589—Levy vs. Goldberg.	3409—Ogden vs. [illegible]
2047—Bank of N. Y. Nat. Banking Association vs. Smyth.	3399—Bradley vs. Laughlin.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.	3453—Unger et al. vs. Jacobs.
2459—Thompson vs. Holden, impleaded.	3405—Rockland Glycerine Co. vs. Sweet, Jr.
2943—Greene vs. Brown.	3013—Davidson vs. [illegible]
3277—Wyman, Jr., vs. Bylandt.	3431—Claflin et al. vs. Tausing et al.
2019—Platt, receiver, vs. Wilson.	3459—Murphy et al. vs. Kees, impleaded.
3237—Merchant et al. vs. Hawkens et al.	3458—Same vs. Same.
3261—Heather vs. Neill, survivor.	3215—Jarvis vs. Mayor, &c.
2225—Martin et al. vs. Walker.	3489—Gurlay et al. vs. [illegible]
3093—Pierson vs. Ager.	3623—Nat. B'way Bank vs. Bang, impleaded.
3463—Hendricks, survivor, vs. Parks.	3447—Rowland vs. [illegible] Bay Co. of Santo Domingo.
3439—Hill vs. Hurchiwanick Company.	3575—Post vs. Millard.
3369—Cowen vs. Hillas.	3461—Coleman vs. [illegible]
3263—Laing vs. Demorest et al.	3479—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
	3615—Beach vs. Hoyt et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
62—Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.	200—Hoffer vs. Stafford et al.
135—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.	201—Chittick vs. Lewis.
137—Gusthal vs. Illig et al.	202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
145—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.	203—Curtis vs. Sands et al. Impl'd, &c.
150—Wylie vs. Shimmin et al.	204—Frost vs. Van Lear.
155—Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.	205—McBride vs. [illegible] et al.
156—Angell, Executor, vs. Crawford, Jr.	206—Kennedy vs. [illegible] et al.
158—Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan et al.	207—Mariner vs. Bloss et al.
162—Shotwell vs. Smith, Impl'd.	208—Sickles vs. Christianson et al.
173—West vs. Erben, Jr., &c.	209—People ex rel. [illegible] vs. Ranson et al.
179—Berdell vs. Meeker, Ex'r., &c., et al.	210—White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston et al.
182—Barnard vs. Ford et al.	211—Francis vs. [illegible] et al.
184—Spencer vs. Clark et al.	212—Cochran et al. vs. Johnston et al.
190—Salmon vs. Leonard et al.	213—Colton vs. Morrissey, Receiver, &c.
81—Clark, Adm'x., &c., vs. Griswold.	214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.	215—Foley vs. Green, [illegible] et al.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.	216—Donohue vs. The Mayor.
191—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.	217—Peck, Ex'r, et al. vs. Dinsmore et al.
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.	218—Atlantic Sav. Bank vs. Brewster et al.
193—O'Brien vs. Browning.	219—Covel vs. Bliss.
194—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.	220—Bell vs. Baggs et al.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.	221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoghue et al.
196—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Wood et al.	222—Burton vs. Sherman et al.
197—Ger. Upt'n S'gs B'k vs. Anfinger et al.	223—Johnson et al. vs. Andrews et al.
198—Ger. Upt'n S'gs B'k vs. Waldheimer et al.	224—McNiff vs. Straut et al.
199—Anderson, Receiver, vs. Becker et al.	225—Frazier vs. The Mayor.
	226—Anderson vs. Mayor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
39—Gonzales vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.	1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mech'ics' and Traders' Ins. Co.
1503—Hazewell vs. Coursen.	695—Schillinger Artificial Stone Co. vs. Hall.
1649—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	1741—Tugnot vs. U. S. & B. Mail S. S. Co.
917—Egbert et al. vs. Hiffelsheimer.	41—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1663—Thompson et al. vs. Parker.	317—Hall vs. Durling.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	877—DeForest vs. McDonnell.
1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	597—Crowley et al. vs. Knight.
	549—McCarthy vs. McQuade.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
398—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Soc.	998—Chamberet vs. Cagney.
1822—Koehler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	392—Mierson vs. Hope.
1006—Hunt vs. Marshall.	890—Diamond State Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.
844—Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.	1038—Edwards vs. McCall.
424—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	1042—Birnbaum, by guardian, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
984—Fryer vs. Abel.	1046—Codling vs. Ruggles.
884—Sammon, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.	1050—Meredith et al. vs. Chicago, Dan. & Vin. R. R. Co.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1617—Caylus vs. Beebe.	2373—Schneller vs. Rose.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.	332—Fish vs. Standert.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.	2532—Haggerty vs. [illegible]
1662—Hammond vs. O'Hara.	4253———— vs. ———
2716—Bispham vs. Keech.	3627———— vs. ———
2409—Barry vs. Coughlin.	2277———— vs. ———
1631—Dever vs. Handren.	4263———— vs. ———
1325—Cohen, by guardian, vs. Forty-Second Street and Grand Street Ferry Co.	4268———— vs. ———
	4269———— vs. ———
	4270———— vs. ———
	896———— vs. ———

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2709—Coleman vs. Cary.	2058—Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co. vs. [illegible]land et al.
1477—Van Slyck vs. Streeter.	3920———— vs. ———
2741—Warner vs. Felt.	693———— vs. ———
2723—Fox vs. Cohen.	1848———— vs. ———

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Wintringham vs. Dibble.	30—Andrews vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.
15—Ross vs. Arcularius.	31—Johnson vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.
26—Phillips vs. Davies.	32—Marshall vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.
28—Grinnell vs. Kirtland.	38—Kramer vs. Zweikert.
29—Broadway and E. S. Stage Co. vs. The Amr. Society P. C. A.	43—Crombie vs. Cantrell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1971—Claflin vs. Western Union Tel. Co.	4305—Haas vs. Otto.
5408—Heather vs. Shaner.	4794—Wellington et al. vs. Hubbard.
3904—Foss et al. vs. Norwich and New-York Transportation Co.	5240—Hoffman vs. Bollen.
5246—Owen vs. New-York Nickel Co.	5445—Low vs. Beyer.
5324—Chester vs. Keith Nickel-plate Co.	5099—Nordell vs. The Swedish Benevolent Association of N. Y.
3619—Sturgis, Administrator, vs. The Baltic Lloyd Stettin Am. S. Nav. and J. S. Co.	5098—Leo vs. Meyers.
	5100—Wilms vs. Reimer.
	5103—Law vs. Smith et al.
	5104—Guntzer vs. Osterman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1677—Mittnacht vs. Cohen.	2944—Shiels vs. Herman.
5021—Morange vs. Ceraglio.	4883—Hauger et al. vs. Feeny.
4799—Meyer vs. Eisig.	823—Cowen vs. Dodd.
4527—Perth Amboy Fire Ins. Co. vs. Morris.	5093—O'Donnell vs. Flanagan.
3811—Krugman vs. Daily.	5086—Stenger vs. Metzger.
4936—Colt vs. Hotchkiss et al.	5194—McKenna vs. Farley et al.
——Travers vs. McBean.	3023—McFarron vs. Parker.
4708—Murphy et al. vs. Mittnacht.	4355—Ætna Ins. Co. vs. Spencer.
4710—Gibson vs. Peck et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5376—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	5151—Rowan vs. Nelson.
5027—Leary vs. Haineman.	5105—Guttman vs. Howe.
4958—Lowenthal vs. Sturgis.	5106—Cragin vs. Cuhn.
4043—Lowenstein vs. Elias.	5107—Clark vs. Whitney.
5154—Polhamus vs. The Mercantile Trust Co.	5108—Landman vs. Mayer et al.
5001—Krikawa vs. Suchy.	5109—Same vs. Same.
4853—Wills vs. Haviland.	5110—Dore et al. vs. Marquet.
	5114—Meyer et al. vs. Rein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Creeley, robbery.	Granville Ely, grand larceny.
Andrew Torney, robbery.	Benjamin Pollard, grand larceny.
John Gould, robbery.	Henry Kendricks and Richard Tobin, larceny from the person.
Patrick McEnroe, felonious assault and battery.	Alonzo Speight and Anthony Gonzales, larceny from the person.
Thomas Kerrigan, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Kelly, larceny from the person.
Patrick McGuiness, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Burns, burglary.
John Nolan, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Price and [illegible] Duffy, assault and battery.
James Fitzsimmons, burglary.	
Joseph Johnson, burglary.	
Louisa Kohler, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Barston vs. Hansen; McMurray vs. McMurray; Tucker vs. Tucker; Goold vs. Martin; In the matter, &c., Harper; United States Rifle Company vs. Horey; Brandt vs. Altman; Erie Railroad Company vs. Archer; Salmon vs. Allen. Memorandums.

Murphy vs. Paddock; Martin, &c., vs. Hagaman; granted.

Meyer vs. Sebhard; referred.

Friend vs. Riehl; Rockland Company Nitro Glycerine Company vs. Sweet; motions denied; $10 costs.

Rodger vs. Putnam; motion denied with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Bouton vs. Israel; granted with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Jackson vs. Rowbotham; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE-CLEANERS' PAY.

Ellen Lane vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff brought suit to recover pay for cleaning the Controller's Office during the last four months of the year [illegible]. Her story was that, about the time the change was made in the Controller's Office, she went to Connolly for her pay. Connolly sent her to Green, saying he would pay. Green sent her to Storrs, saying he would pay. Storrs said he could do nothing, and sent her to Earle. Earle said he would do nothing. She still continued her cleaning, and got paid for all but this, when she thought she had waited long enough, brought her suit to recover it. The jury gave her a verdict for the full amount, with interest, $[illegible].

Ellis Sandford for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and [illegible] Becker for defendants.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

...ON SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Mor-...s, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. ...art Robson.

...LACK'S THEATRE.—FATE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

...NUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

...O'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Characters by the company.

...WERY THEATRE.—IRELAND AS IT WAS—OUR GAL—Miss Louie Lord, S. W. Glenn, The Carrolls.

...OD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

...ANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

...E COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

...TRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

...ADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE in French by M. Henri Rochefort.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*

The fourth article of the series will appear in THE TIMES *of Monday next.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

Mr. SAWYER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has at length seen fit to resign his post. We cannot attempt to flatter him by saying that anybody will regret a step which ought to have been taken long ago. Mr. BRISTOW will now have a clear field for his exertions, and we hope he will make good use of his opportunities. His accession to office has been received by the public in a spirit which ought to encourage him to do his best, and we hope that we shall now see an efficient administration of the Treasury Department, and that it will not be necessary to spend three-fourths of the next session of Congress in "investigating" it.

The brewers are ready to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the total abstinence people, and are, perhaps, a little too ready. They declare the "use of malt liquors wholesome, nutritious, and absolutely necessary as a healthy restorative, without in any manner or form tending to the injury of person or property." This is in substance a denial that malt liquors are intoxicating under any circumstances, or that their habitual use produces a morbid appetite for them and a tendency to excess. We suspect it would be very difficult to maintain this proposition on the testimony of those who themselves use beer. It is a very extravagant statement, and will hurt rather than help the cause of the brewers. These gentlemen are also resolved to "encourage such candidates for office, whether in the local, State, or Federal Governments, who will oppose the enacting of laws prohibiting the sale of fermented liquors." The grammar of this resolution is hardly worse than its political doctrine. The subordination of such questions as enter into a Federal canvass to the question of prohibiting the sale of ale is pure fanaticism, and it is none the less so because recommended by men who profess to denounce fanatics.

Ever since CHARLICK has been Treasurer of the Police Department, he has been the cause of a grievance for which there is no excuse. Every month the money to pay the salaries of the force is promptly placed to the credit of the department, but CHARLICK manages to keep it from its rightful owners for several days after it is due, by the simple expedient of refusing to sign the checks. As a consequence of his neglect, the Patrolmen are made to suffer great annoyance. They cannot pay their rent, or meet any other of their pecuniary obligations. If this thing had happened only once it might be charged to accident, but since it occurs every month it must be due to willful and inexcusable neglect. If CHARLICK cannot give the time necessary for the proper performance of his duties as Treasurer, he should hand over the office to some one who can.

A majority of the members of the French Assembly still believe that the country would know its own mind better were a few millions of voters disfranchised. The Electoral bill has been passed to a second reading by a majority of 75, a result only possible by the voting of a large section of the Left Centre with the various fractions of the Right. Meanwhile, the Right Centre has issued a manifesto, in which the old political truce, first concluded at Bordeaux and afterward ratified at Versailles, is declared to be the only possible basis for the existence of the Septennate. But France is heartily sick of the provisional order of politics, and, in spite of a diminished electorate, servile Conservative Mayors, and other devices for stemming the Republican tide, will, before long, make an end of this "artificial equilibrium of hostile forces," which is a perpetual menace to the national stability.

The Pope is again seriously ill, and there is some danger that the end of the Bishop of Rome who has had the rare good fortune to see "the years of St. Peter" is near at hand. The death of the Pope at the present juncture would be reckoned in Europe a political event of the first magnitude. Its influence on the future of the Church of Rome would be equally momentous. The successor of PIO NONO will have it in his power to determine whether the Church shall be rent in the present generation by another great schism, or whether it shall find some new ground of conciliation on which Church and State in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland shall once more resume their ancient good understanding. The lingering pontificate of PIUS IX. postpones a crisis which the choice of his successor would either precipitate or bridge over.

BUTLER OR REFORM.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is, we fear, not understood by the Democrats. They are in the habit of holding him up to public execration, and we do not suppose that if he were to be nominated for President to-morrow by a Democratic convention, he would receive as many Democratic votes as the late Mr. GREELEY did. This is an instance of how thoroughly a prejudice once conceived can affect the judgment, even of men so notoriously intelligent as the rank and file of the Democrats. If it were not for the mistaken notion these people have got in their heads regarding Mr. BUTLER, they would see that he is really one of their best friends, and is doing all in his power to destroy the party which stands between them and the National Government. Everybody will concede that the back pay swindle was a blow to the Republicans, and a corresponding advantage to the Democrats. This was the work of BUTLER, who devised it in such a way that the Democrats were able to give it enough votes to carry it through, and yet were not held responsible for the result. Mr. BUTLER, also, was at the bottom of the transactions of JAYNE in the New-York Custom-house, which have disgusted a good many decent Republicans, and he has done all he could to defeat the measures intended to remedy the evils developed under JAYNE's manipulation. BUTLER was the *deus ex machinâ* of the miserable Sanborn business, and it is generally understood that he used every resource of open and covert opposition to prevent the House from denouncing that swindle, or voting to repeal the law under which it was perpetrated. The leaders of the Democracy know very well that these things have given them the only ground for encouragement they possess. Just at the moment when the Greeley movement appeared to have given the *coup de grace* to Democratic hopes, BUTLER kindly volunteered to present them with a new lease of life. They could not expect to survive longer on any pretense of their own fitness for power. Mr. BUTLER tendered them his aid in inducing their opponents to help them by a series of unheard-of blunders. Under the circumstances, it is not just that Mr. BUTLER should lack the cordial recognition of the Democrats as their best friend and most useful ally.

As for BUTLER himself, he seems bound to compel the Democrats to accept his services by the untiring way in which he persists in rendering them. His last performance in the interest of the Democrats is to induce the Committee on the Reform of the Civil Service to decline to recommend the appropriation required to carry on the reform. The amount of the appropriation is very small. It is only $25,000—about one-sixteenth of the sum of which BUTLER's friend SANBORN manged to defraud the Treasury, and not much more than SANBORN is credited with having expended in one campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. The appropriation is asked for by the President. It is absolutely indispensable to carry on a reform to which the National Convention of the Republican Party is pledged, and which is cordially sustained by every intelligent and honest member of the party. But it interferes with the distribution of patronage through the agency of such political tricksters as BUTLER, and tends to create a public opinion which would be utterly fatal to their pretensions. Therefore BUTLER opposes it. It would strengthen the party, because the success of the reform would be a new and powerful claim on the confidence of the people. But it would kill BUTLER and the men of his stripe. So he does his best to defeat it. If the Democrats do not recognize the value of such contributions to the ultimate downfall of the Republicans they are hard-hearted indeed.

The manner in which Mr. BUTLER has performed this latest achievement is quite characteristic of him. The committee consists of eleven members. Of these, three were absent when BUTLER introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee do not recommend any further appropriation to carry on an experiment in the so-called civil service reform in the manner in which it has been carried on.

On this resolution he succeeded in getting one member to refuse to vote, and of the seven remaining three voted with him. The vote for the resolution stood BUTLER, LUTTRELL, SHEATS, and WHITEHOUSE. It is possible that this action of the committee may prevent an appropriation by the House. If so, the civil service reform will be brought to a stand-still by the votes of one political adventurer and active ally of the Democrats, one Democrat, one Liberal Republican, and one obscure Alabama Congressman, of whom, in the absence of the Congressional Directory, no one knows anything. This is a perfect specimen of the way in which BUTLER does his work. He takes his tools wherever he finds them, and he uses them where they will do the most good. The vote in committee of such men as we have named is worth as much to BUTLER as any other. He does not care about the fact that all the men of intelligence and decent character are opposed to him, so long as they have no majority, when a test question comes up.

It is to be hoped that the respectable members of the committee will undertake to get this trick of BUTLER's undone in full committee; or, if that is impossible, that they will bring the matter directly before the House. We fear they have not been as vigilant as they should have been, and that the session is so far gone that BUTLER's opposition may not be in vain. If he should succeed in defeating the appropriation, and in thus withdrawing the means of continuing the reform, the consequences to the Republican Party will be bad. The party cannot afford such a step, which would plainly be in the direction of Butlerism, and away from an honest and efficient administration of the Government.

NEW-YORK NEWSPAPERS AND BROOKLYN POLITICS.

There are some things which can only be done once in a generation. One of this rare class of achievements was the overthrow of the Tammany Ring, and the disgrace and imprisonment of some of the men who were chiefly responsible for them. The New-York *Tribune* suffered heavily both in circulation and moral influence from the way it pooh-poohed the early attacks of THE TIMES upon the Municipal thieves of New-York, and still more from the friendly attitude it maintained toward the ring after the full magnitude of their offenses was clearly proved. The New-York *World* also lost any slight remnant of character that remained after its many apostasies, owing to its thoroughly unprincipled way of defending HALL, SWEENY, and TWEED, after their gross betrayal of public trust had been clearly established. The *World* and *Tribune* apparently thought they could retrieve the position they had forfeited in New-York by displaying a feverish anxiety to expose municipal frauds in Brooklyn. Both papers appear to have jumped to the conclusion that there was in the City of Churches a Ring as absolute, as unscrupulous, and as corrupt as that which had just been overthrown in New-York. They had so long professed to believe that THE TIMES had an easy task in routing the Tammany gang in this City, that they seem to have ended by believing it themselves. They had accused this paper of circulating charges without careful verification, and they proceeded to act on the theory that wholesale denunciation, unaccompanied with the requisite facts, could be made quite as effective as the most crushing array of evidence. Their first mistake was in refusing to believe that THE TIMES had been scrupulously alive to the necessity of basing its statements upon facts and figures; and their second was in assuming, what had at least an antecedent improbability, that Brooklyn had been as grossly plundered as New-York.

The man who "inspired" the earlier attacks of the *World* and *Tribune* is said to have been DEMAS BARNES, and the motive of his hostility to certain political magnates in Brooklyn is said to have been disappointed political ambition. Testimony to this effect has been given under oath, and no rebutting testimony has been offered from the witness stand. The management of the Brooklyn bridge formed the chief point of attack for the New-York journals which lent their columns to Mr. BARNES. The conduct of this enterprise was quite open to attack, as our readers know, but not exactly in the indiscriminate fashion adopted by the *World* and *Tribune*. Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, a Democrat of unquestioned respectability, testified, after thorough examination, to the substantial correctness of the bridge accounts, and Controller SCHROEDER, of Brooklyn, a Republican of acknowledged probity, after still more searching examination, gave similar testimony. There was good reason to take exception to the two and a half per cent. commission allowed the Superintendent, Mr. WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY, on the money expended for the bridge. Beyond that, the leaks of public money were few and unimportant.

While the *World* and *Tribune* were still trying, with indifferent success, to establish their character as reformers by exposures of old and new, but chiefly old, frauds in Brooklyn, the alleged source of their inspiration, Mr. BARNES, started in Brooklyn a paper of his own. A little later occurred the scandalous failure of the Brooklyn Trust Company, chiefly owing to the defalcations of the Secretary, S. B. MILLS. This person showed a sensitiveness to exposure, which has never been found among our New-York thieves of similar standing, by drowning himself. Investigation into the affairs of the bankrupt Trust Company revealed its close relations with the Brooklyn City Treasury, and led to the discovery of a deficit in the latter, for which City Treasurer SPRAGUE and his Deputy, RODMAN, were jointly responsible. Having struck something solid at last, the *Tribune*, reinforced by Mr. BARNES' paper, the *Argus*, began to strike out even more wildly than before. A political crash like that of the fall of Tammany was supposed to be impending, and these journals were determined to miss none of the credit of having caused it. The *World* had meanwhile dropped a little in the rear, apparently disgusted with a fight against members of its own party, in which nobody offered to purchase its silence.

In the course of attacks characterized by a good deal more zeal than discretion, the *Argus* and *Tribune* fell foul of Judge McCUE, of the Brooklyn City Court. He had been one of the most active Directors of the Trust Company, and he had fallen into the too common mistake of characterizing the peculations of MILLS by a milder name than they deserved. The *Argus* thereupon insinuated that Judge McCUE was "mixed up with the frauds and robberies" of MILLS, SPRAGUE, and RODMAN, and, in a decidedly sensational article, prepared its readers for the probable news of his flight from justice. The *Tribune*, not to be outdone by its Brooklyn coadjutor, charged Judge McCUE with compounding a felony. These were accusations under which any Judge who respected himself and his position could hardly sit silent. Judge McCUE lost no time in instituting actions for libel against both of the offending papers. His first action against the *Tribune* assumed the form of a criminal suit. That is, Judge McCUE had the papers bearing on the case presented to the Grand Jury, and sought through their instrumentality to have an indictment brought against the person who had contributed the alleged libelous article to the *Tribune*. From the attempt to find out this person grew the marvelous complexities of the SHANKS case, of which only two points have become generally intelligible. The one is that the responsible editor of the *Tribune*, who is said to "believe in libel suits," finds it convenient to shelter himself behind a subordinate, and the other is that the obligation of an editor to reveal the names of his contributors in a court of justice is, in the *Tribune's* opinion, binding on all other newspapers but itself. This criminal suit has been transferred to the New-York courts, and is now pending there, a civil suit for libel against the *Tribune* Association having been meanwhile instituted in the Brooklyn Courts.

Judge McCUE also brought a civil suit for libel against DEMAS BARNES, as proprietor of the Brooklyn *Argus*. That suit came to trial a few days ago, but was brought yesterday to a premature conclusion by a full and abject retraction on the part of Mr. BARNES of all his allegations, expressed and understood, against the character of Judge McCUE. The essential part of the retraction is as follows:

"These articles were published without my knowledge or authority; it was not intended in any or either of them to say or intimate, nor have I ever believed, nor do I now believe that you had any connection with, participation in, or knowledge of, or are in any way responsible for the embezzlements, frauds, or peculations which are alleged to have been committed either upon the Brooklyn Trust Company or the City of Brooklyn."

Meanwhile, Judge McCUE has refused in advance any similar apology from the *Tribune*, so that an opportunity will be afforded that paper of vindicating in court the remarkable journalistic and legal theories which it has adopted in its criticisms of public affairs in the City of Brooklyn.

JEROME PARK RACES.

To-morrow will witness the opening of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park. The preparations for this event on the part of the managers of the Club have been ample and liberal. Since the close of last season the track has been greatly improved, and the accommodations for visitors have been much extended. Owing to the character of the ground, it has been found impossible to put the grand stand in another place, and the mass of spectators will have to sit facing the sun as heretofore. This, however, is the sole drawback to a very excellently-arranged course, and the general arrangements are so perfect that this inconvenience may be overlooked.

Excellent sport is promised for each of the six days of the meeting now at hand, and that of to-morrow will be especially exciting. There is first a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which the entries are not yet announced. Next we are to have the contest for the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, the entries for which closed with forty nominations. Among them are representatives of the best stables in the country, and as it is a race for all ages, and there will be several famous starters, the result is in sufficient doubt to put a keen edge upon the interest which is felt in the contest. After this we are to have the great race for three-year-olds for the rich Withers Stakes, for which there are thirty nominations. In this event Mr. BELMONT's stud is especially well represented, but there are other horses which made good records as two-year olds, and the race, until the last moment, will be open to speculation. The fourth contest is for the Westchester Cup, for which there are thirty nominations, in which are included many of our best-known thoroughbreds.

Under the careful management of the American Jockey Club, racing at Jerome Park has become a reputable amusement, worthy of that patronage which has been extended to it by our best citizens. In one respect the races are a public benefit, for they entice thousands to take a breath of country air who would otherwise never go beyond the limits of the crowded portions of the City. The track is so near the heart of the City, and is so easy of access by both carriage and cars, that it has had great influence in bringing racing into popular favor. The high character of the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise has, from its commencement, been a guarantee that a noble sport would not be disgraced. In previous years they have fully kept the promises which were made at the beginning, and there is reason to believe that this season will witness no departure from the rules which have hitherto been enforced.

In connection with the races it may not be amiss to give Commissioner Van Nort a hint. He has $70,000 per annum for sprinkling the avenues above Central Park, and he will accommodate some thousands of our citizens if he will use a small portion of this large sum to keep the dust down on these avenues on race days. Since the annexation of the Westchester towns Jerome Park is within the City limits, and Commissioner VAN NORT might very properly sprinkle the roads up to the gates of the Park, instead of up to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, as heretofore. But if he does not feel authorized to perform this public service, we hope the Jockey Club will take measures to keep the dust down from the bridge to the Park. This is by no means a trifling matter, as thousands will testify who have been compelled to drive for two or three miles through thick clouds of dust. With proper attention to this detail in management, the Jerome Park Races will this year be even more popular and enjoyable than in previous seasons.

RAILROAD KINGS.

Few men not connected with Government affairs have ever been at the head of property interests of so great a magnitude as the late J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia. In fact, there have been many monarchs, whose names have made no small [illegible] history, the annual revenues of whose dominions were very inferior in amount to the yearly receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the roads controlled by it. For a man to occupy such a position at all would be at least very strong presumptive evidence of unusual talent. For him to occupy it as Mr. THOMSON did, during so long a period, and with so general and hearty a conviction, on the part of stockholders and the public in general, of his pre-eminent fitness for it, is indubitable proof that he possessed abilities of a very extraordinary description.

A great deal has been said since the 18th of last September about the extent of the pecuniary resources of the country absorbed within a few years past by railroads. A point in some respects still more worthy of attention is the amount of mental resources that have been thus absorbed. This latter point, it is true, does not admit of definite estimates in figures. We cannot state any particular fraction as an approximation to the ratio which the talent employed by railroads bears to the aggregate intellect of the whole population. But although we cannot say precisely what the proportion is, no one who knows anything about the matter will be for a moment disposed to deny that it is very great. And the more familiar an individual is with the subject, the higher, as a general rule, will be his estimate of that proportion.

We are far from thinking that the sort of talent displayed, even by the most efficient management of our great railroads, is the very first kind of intellectual power. We should not rank the greatest imaginable ability that could be used for such purposes with that manifested by SHAKESPEARE, or Lord BACON, or GOLDSMITH, or Sir WALTER SCOTT. But while we cannot accord to our railroad men such a rank as this, the construction and management of the great systems of land transportation which have grown up in our country show that there have been abilities at work there of an exceedingly high order.

Of the combination of qualities required by a great railroad man, Mr. THOMSON afforded a marked illustration. He was generally believed to be the best engineer in the country when he was made President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Upon assuming the Presidency, he displayed abilities as a financier which rivaled those he had shown in laying out and constructing the road. To his talents for organization and government, the thoroughness of system and the efficiency of discipline of the road, from the time of his being placed at the head of it in 1852, afford most ample testimony. But of greater value, in many respects, than any of these qualities was his knowledge of character, and his admirable judgment in choosing men for particular positions. Every reader of the life of NAPOLEON is familiar with the influence which his skill in selecting his Marshals had in promoting his success. On a similar principle, it is not too much to say that no small part of the present importance and power of the gigantic corporation of which Mr. THOMSON controlled is probably owing to the sagacity he manifested in selecting his lieutenants.

Of the degree of ability necessary for the successful management of a great railroad, nothing affords a more forcible illustration than the difficulty of procuring it when needed. Almost all our great railroads have materially suffered, at one time or other, from the want of a competent man at the head; and a good many of them are thus suffering now. We do not here allude to cases where improper men have been voluntarily placed in such positions, but only to those where no one known to be a suitable person could be obtained. One of the sources of difficulty, however, relates more to physical endurance than mental strength. Very few men can do the work. The great responsibility, the incessant strain of mind, the necessity for remembering a thousand different items, and, above all, the frequent need of rapid and immediate thought and action in matters of extreme importance, will soon break down any constitution, except one of the most vigorous kind.

There is one branch of this subject which we have only room here to mention, without at all enlarging upon it. We often hear of the decline of talent in men connected with Government affairs. While this is perhaps sometimes exaggerated, it must be acknowledged that the idea has too much truth in it. One of the reasons for this decline is undoubtedly the demand made by modern business interests for men of great and comprehensive ability. Of all these interests, none have been more prominent in this respect than those connected with railroads. We mention this as *one* of the causes of the decline of which we have spoken. We wish to be distinctly understood as not in any way intimating that it is the only one.

MOROCCO.

A cable dispatch a few days ago referred to a part of the world of which we do not often hear—Morocco. It was stated that a revolt had broken out in the City of Fez, in consequence of the imposition of an odious "gate tax," possibly a sort of "octroi," which was so highly distasteful to the Moroccan mind that 12,000 persons had risen against it. It appears from recent accounts that the Emperor of Morocco is enormously rich, and proportionately disposed to "hold on to" his property, which may have increased the prevailing ill-feeling.

Morocco is a vast empire, under even more despotic rule than Turkey, covering nearly 300,000 square miles, and containing, so far as can be estimated—for statistical returns are unknown there—over eight million inhabitants. It is said to be the only Mohammedan country which ignores the supremacy of the Turkish Sultan, and by the account of the most recent writer, the Emperor pretends to no ecclesiastical authority, all power of that kind being vested in the sherifs, who are supposed to have derived such authority in direct succession from the prophet.

The population is composed of various elements. The Amazirghis, descendants of the ancient inhabitants of Northern Africa, are the most numerous, but the Moors are the most influential. When the victorious Arabs passed into Spain in the eighth century, they brought in their train a certain number of the natives of Barbary, who were called Maurs—*Anglicé*, Moors—because they hailed from ancient Mauritania. On their expulsion from Spain, they settled principally in the towns on the Mediterranean coast; and although the Arabian characteristics are [illegible] in them, they retained and transmitted to their descendants many indications of their residence in a Christian and civilized country. The negroes are supposed to number about four hundred thousand, and it has been remarked that in no part of the globe where they have been under the dominion of white men have they been so well off. Their race is no barrier to their advancement. The imperial family is not without their blood, and the imperial guard is black.

The Hebrews, who form so numerous and important an element of the population, descend from those exiled from Europe in the Middle Ages. They appear to have had a hard time of it in Morocco. In 1863 a brutal attack was made on some of them in the large town of Demnet, which led to the active remonstrances of the foreign Consuls, whose representations met with the marked attention of the Government, and called forth the express injunctions of the Emperor against the repetition of any similar enormities. This race of Jews is described by all travelers as possessing extraordinary beauty, so far as the women and children are concerned, but the men rapidly degenerate.

Fez, the chief commercial town of the empire, is situated about fifty miles south, in a direct line, of the Mediterranean, at the north-east corner of Africa, and is nearly equidistant from the shores of the South Atlantic Ocean. It stands on a river known as the Stream of Pearls, which divides the city into ancient and modern Fez. The former dates from A. D. 793; the latter from 1276. The streets are narrow and lined with very tall houses of brick, stone, and baked mud. The manufactures of silk, leather, and wool at Fez and the City of Morocco are very considerable. The exquisitely fine red caps of woolen cloth, of an almost velvety softness, come chiefly from Fez, as their name betokens, and this, too, is the principal seat of manufacture of filagree gold embroidery and jewelry; work in which the artists of Morocco especially excel. A considerable manufacture of arms is also carried on at Fez, but the seat of the musket trade is at Tetouan, within a few miles of the Straits of Gibraltar.

It gives some notion of the increasing commercial importance of Morocco, to state that in 1831 the importations were valued at $800,000, and the exports at $600,000, while in 1850 it was computed that the first had reached nearly $1,800,000, and the second $1,600,000. In 1856 England concluded a treaty which placed her commercial relations with Morocco on a much better footing, and France and other countries soon participated in the advantages of this arrangement, and further concessions to this end have since been made. Those in search of fresh fields might do worse than make Morocco the scene of an Autumn and Winter tour. It really seems to be one of the very few places left—Japan is no longer isolated—where manners, customs, and dress, are other than those of London and Paris. In this connection, too, we may mention the important fact that it does not appear to be the "gastronomic Erebus" which FORD, of Hand-Book fame, so justly dubbed its neighbor, Spain. Travelers tell us of mutton surpassing that of Wales and the Southdowns, cooked in a peculiar but most delicious mode; bread in perfection, and pastry which would make a Parisian *patissier* expire with envy; and the little anecdote relative to Moorish customs in allaying the pangs of repletion points to an appreciation of good living.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

Last evening's performance of "Les Filles de Marbre" was hardly so successful as were the entertainments made up of lighter pieces. A drama in which Fechter and Felix, with half a dozen artists less gifted but almost equally skilled, were concerned, when it was produced, could not be very effective when played with an incomplete troupe and after a few hasty rehearsals. The first two acts dragged considerably; the third, fortunately, was more striking, owing to the impassioned acting of M. Gerber and to the efforts of Mlle. Beauregard. The recital of "Les Filles de Marbre" was not, however, so remarkable as to need an extended notice. The play itself does not require reference; it is the original of "The Marble Heart." Last night M. Juignet personated *Desgenais*, and the remaining rôles were alotted to MM. Marchand and Lingé and Mlle. Rose Mina. To-morrow, for the leave-taking of the troupe, Dumas' "Princesse Georges" is to be represented.

NEXT SEASON'S PROMISE.

Mr. Charles Coghlan, of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, and reported to be one of the foremost of English comedians, has just concluded an engagement in fulfillment of which he will act with Miss Neilson, in that lady's tour through the United States, commencing in October next.

THE JERSEY CITY DEFAULTING TREASURER.

GALVESTON, June 4.—A special dispatch to the *News*, from Brownsville 4th, says Lieut. Smith and special Police Officer Eakin left there on the 8th of May, with an escort of Mexican cavalry, to overtake and arrest Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City. They went to San Luis Potosi, following Hamilton's trail, which they struck at San Fernando. At San Luis they were only twelve hours behind Hamilton, but were informed by the District Judge that if they attempted to arrest Hamilton without the approval of the warrant by the Government of the State they would be arrested themselves. This warrant, he stated, must explain Hamilton's crime, and Gov. Canales, of Tamaulipas, should make requisitions on the other Governors. The officers met many Americans traveling in Mexico. They heard of one who, they learned on their return, answered the description of W. H. Goddard, who stole $60,000 worth of Union Pacific Railroad bonds from Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss, attorneys in New-York, last year. The Judge afterward agreed that if the officers would pay certain amounts he would have Hamilton arrested. They could not comply, and therefore returned. It is said that Hamilton was protected for some days by Gen. Cortina, who, though not now in office, has almost unbounded influence in Mexico.

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP—YOUNG FRUIT FALLING OFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del. June 4.—It is beyond doubt that in this county, the district where peaches promised a heavy yield, and upon which all expectations have been placed to swell the crop, the young peaches are falling off to an alarming extent. Estimates of the reduction of the total crop to one-half, or one-fourth previous figures, have been made, but in a short time the exact extent of the falling off will be known. Meanwhile it may be regarded as certain that the crop will not be a full one.

DEATH OF RICHARD NORRIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—Richard Norris, well known as the proprietor of the Norris Locomotive Works in this city, died last night. He was sixty-eight years of age.

AN APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED BY GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Gov. Dix has confirmed the appointment of James W. Eaton to be [illegible]

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

THIRD DAY OF THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

ARRIVALS OF VISITORS—EXERCISES YESTERDAY—CADET SMITH—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS—SIEGE BATTERY DRILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Thursday, June 4, 1874.

The continual promise made by the hotel men that each to-morrow would bring an increase in the transient population of West Point has never been fulfilled. Only two or three people arrived since yesterday, among them Henry Clews and wife, and there is not a sign of coming excitement. It is true that the weather has been seriously against the season, and the examination has only begun. Indeed, this week, I now learn, has invariably been given up to the Professors and their cruel work of frightening the boys by close cross-questioning. The examination proper goes forward during the first week, and is fraught with little interest to any but those immediately concerned. Even the friends of the cadets for the most part keep away from Library Hall, and wait patiently the advent of the gala days, which follow the graduation of the lucky ones. Still people do come to the post, and go almost daily, and hereafter these visitors will be more numerous, for Cozzens' large hotel in the village opened to-day, and received its first guests from Boston and New-York. They were not many, but the number will be largely augmented between this and Saturday night by the arrival of fifty families, who have already engaged rooms for the season. Parry's, in the vale below Cozzens', will also be opened in a day or two, so that busy times are looked forward to. The only persons that seem to absolutely enjoy the Academic routine are the Secretary of War and the Board of Visitors. They attend the examinations, drills, and dress-parades as regularly as the Adjutant, and are stared at quite as much by the strangers from the "Far West" and New-England.

The examination to-day has been one of peculiar interest to many because colored Cadet Smith, of the second class, was heard in philosophy. In the hall were more persons than on any previous day since the opening, the Board of Visitors being also in attendance. The questions asked were principally in astronomy, and no doubt edified, while they assuredly mystified the visitors, with perhaps a few exceptions. Each cadet was questioned on chromatics, optics, horizontal parallax, refraction, and other subjects first, and was then given some problem to solve or proposition to demonstrate on the black-board. The leading characteristic of the pupils was their coolness or total disregard of the strangers' presence, so to speak. The answers were given with promptness and clearness. Cadet Smith, who, by the way, was scrupulously permitted to occupy a whole bench by his section, acquitted himself just as creditably as any of his comrades. The whole of the day was taken up in hearing the second class. To-morrow will be devoted to the first class, six sections, who will be tested in mineralogy and geology.

It is strange but true that in an American national institution caste should be so clearly defined. At West Point the first thing the stranger notices is the unmistakable and chilling laws of caste. That is to say, among the cadets. Young gentlemen who are the sons of wealthy parents, or whose fathers are officers in the civil or other service, pride themselves upon their origin, and take care to let it be known in more than pleasant ways. People have been informed, I had almost said studiously, that the graduating class this year is more aristocratic than most of its predecessors.

There was a meeting of the Board of Visitors late last evening, and the Committee on Instruction reported their individual opinions on the standard for admission and the breadth of the course afterward. There was merely an informal discussion of these matters and nothing definitive was said about them. The committee was advised to go on with the investigation and consideration of the subject and to make up a report, which shall contain any recommendations deemed necessary for the improvement of the system of education in the Academy. To-day the board, as before indicated, was present at the examination nearly all the time. The Committee on Police and Discipline, however, did look into these subjects a little, but without any positive result. The arrival of Mr. Hale is awaited before any steps are taken with regard to the condition of public buildings and finances.

The guests tried to while away the long hours of the gloomy afternoon by strolling along "Flirtation Walk" and in visiting the cemetery. In the evening the monotony was relieved by a siege battery drill, which was participated in by the cadets of the second class. The six guns handled were a little to the left and beneath the piazza of the hotel, and the target was set up on the promontory north-west of the battery. Several rounds were fired in different ways. At first single guns were sighted and discharged under the direction of Lieut Davis, of the First Artillery. The shooting was very good, and the target was hit several times. It is said that the practice this evening surpassed that of last year. Two, three, four, five, and six guns were discharged at once with terrific effect upon the rock and sand, which were torn up and scattered about the beach. The reports were deafening, and made the windows of the hotel rattle ominously. The piazzas were crowded. To-morrow there will probably be a cavalry drill.

INTER-COLLEGIATE COMITY.

President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, having heard the report that Dartmouth College had opened its doors to the Bowdoin students in case of their expulsion, wrote to President Smith, of the latter institution, to know of the truth of the report. President Smith replied that the rumor was untrue, and: "The fact is, we hold here most strictly to the law of inter-collegiate comity. Our general rule is to receive no one from another college without 'testimonials of unexceptionable standing.' The only exception to this rule that we ever make (which as to comity between colleges is no exception) is in the case of a student who, though dismissed under censure, brings the written consent of the faculty to his being received by some other institution. In cases of this sort—very rare ones—we feel at liberty, as do other colleges, to exercise our discretion. One or two have, in time past, gone from us to Bowdoin in that way—one or two have been received by us in like manner from Bowdoin. To illustrate by a very pertinent case our bearing in this regard, I inclose, as I think I may properly do, my reply to a letter I recently received from a member of your Senior class. He wrote me, May 8, saying that he had been dismissed for an alleged impropriety in a notice he had posted, and asking if he could be received to our Senior class. I replied in the negative, and advised him to make his peace with the Faculty. I have not a copy of my letter, but I think I suggested, as what might possibly avail, that he offer a written apology. A day or two since I received another letter from him, saying that he had done, even before my letter reached him, what I suggested, and thought it had been favorably received; but that in consequence, as he supposed, of other difficulties that had arisen in regard to the military drill, his case had not been reconsidered. And he inquired if he, or any other man, sent away on account of the drill alone, could be admitted to Dartmouth. You have herewith my answer. Let me add that in my judgment you have done just right in sending away the students who are in open and defiant revolt. You could do nothing less. And I hope no one of them will be restored, or permitted to enter any other college, till he has submitted to the outraged authority of Bowdoin. I think I understand the animus of their position. They are quite willing to be suspended for a time if they can secure thus the abolition or material modification of the military drill. They expect to do this, and to return as a goodly company of martyrs, having suffered for the welfare of the college, and triumphed over the faculty. I hope there will be no change in the matter of the drill, until they have had a reasonable time given to them to submit to it, and that without any promise on your part as to the future; and that when their prescribed day of grace is over the door will be closed against them. When they are in their places, doing their duty, it will be time to consider the question of a change. For the sake of the venerable Bowdoin, and of all the colleges—nay, for the sake of the young men themselves—rebellion must not triumph, but law, order, and legitimate authority."

REUNION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., June 4.—Great crowds are arriving here to participate in the reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Nearly 2,000 soldiers are already here, and every train swells the number. Bands of music from Philadelphia and all the surrounding towns are here, with numerous drum corps. Upon the arrival of trains the fire companies and State school cadets were at the depot to receive the visitors, who, after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to the Court-house yard, where the soldiers partook of a bountiful repast. An address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Beaver, after which addresses were made by Gov. Curtis, Col. Forney, and others. This evening there will be a grand display of fireworks. Bands are playing [illegible], and cheers filling the air.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

THE GENERAL SYNOD AT POUGHKEEPSIE—STATISTICAL REPORT—THE STANDING COMMITTEES—COMMUNICATIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, June, 4.—The meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America in this city is attracting much interest. The statistics of last year (this year's committee not having yet reported) show that in America the churches under the Synod number 481; ministers, 505; communicants, 67,123; number received on confession, 3,331; number of infants baptized, 4,173, and adults, 734. The contributions reported at the meeting in 1873 amounted to $1,057,423; for congregational purposes, $276,836, and for benevolent purposes a total of $1,334,264, being an average of about $20 per member. The number of children attending Sabbath-school, as reported at the meeting in 1873, was 66,508.

This morning the Synod was called to order at 9 o'clock by President Talmage, and the roll was called, the majority of delegates being present. Singing followed, in which all joined, and devotional exercises succeeded. The regular order of business being resumed, the minutes of yesterday were read and approved, and also the entire minutes of the last Synod, which occupied much time.

President Talmage then announced the following standing committees for the session:

On the Professorate—Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., John Elsey, D. D., Abm. Thompson; Elders John W. Ferdon and Wm. H. Kirk.

On Overtures—Rev. Wm. R. Gordon, D. D., John H. Phraner, W. W. Brush; Elders P. S. Brokaw, John Lyon.

On Synodical Minutes—Rev. L. H. Van Dorn, Rev. E. T. Corwin, Rev. D. S. Sutphen; Elders P. Z. Swarts and S. W. Jones.

On Domestic Missions and Church Building Fund—Rev. John R. Duryee, A. A. Van Vranken, H. Uiterwykee; Elders H. R. Board and J. W. Baker.

On Foreign Missions—Rev. E. P. Terhune, D. D., J. W. Schenck, R. H. Steele, D. D.; Elders R. H. Pruyn Edwin Hill.

On State of Religion—Rev. J. H. Suydam, Abraham Messler, J. F. Harris; Elders J. R. Bennett, G. S. Wyckoff.

On Education.—Rev. H. Decker, C. S. Hagaman, D. D., A. McKelvey; Elders Requier Veghte, A. C. Wood.

Judicial Business.—Rev. John Semonson, W. Moerdyke, E. Miller; Elders James Wood, Jos. S. Hare.

On Widows' and Disabled Ministers' Fund.—Rev. Geo. H. Parker, T. S. Dusenberre, J. L. Amerman; Elders J. Rodmen, M. A. Fowler.

On Publication.—Rev. G. A. Abeel, D. D., A. Blauvelt, D. D., John M. Wagner; Elders Abram Marshall, A. Dorn.

On Nominations.—Rev. C. W. Fritts, C. R. Blauvelt, A. F. Munn; Elders Jas. Van Zandt, H. Van De Carr.

On Correspondence—Rev. P. Pelts, D. D., John B. Drury, H. V. Voorhees; Elders A. Pees, J. Conover.

On Accounts—Rev. M. Kinkenveldt, A. F. Todd, W. N. Letson; Elders S. Van Duell, N. Visscher.

On Leave of Absence—Rev. L. H. Van Dyke, P. Van Wyck, J. Mayoll; Elders D. Vanderveer, R. Walsh.

On Board of Direction—Elders S. R. M. Heuthe, Jas. A. Williamson, D. S. Jones, Walter Brett, Jno. Dorrance.

The above appointments were followed by the reading of the rules of order, when, on motion a vote of thanks was extended to Rev. R. A. Thompson for his synodical sermon and ordering it published in papers named. Visiting clergymen outside of the Synod were granted the freedom of the floor. The Clerk read the annual report from the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary, and it was referred to the Committee on Professors.

Other communications were read and properly referred.

During the reception of communications a member moved that the bar of the house be considered that portion of the church from the pulpit to the third column.

Rev. Mr. Hageman, in a loud voice, expressed the hope that there would be no "bar" in the house, which moved the synod to much laughter.

The following gentlemen were appointed a special committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Publication: Rev. R. S. Wells, D. D., Rev. A. M. Mann, D. D., Rev. C. H. Pool; Elders James Wood and Abraham Hees.

A communication from the Women's Temperance Christian Union of Poughkeepsie, petitioning the Synod to hold one or two public meetings for the cause of temperance, was referred to the Committee on Devotional Exercises.

A complaint against the Consistory of the Church of Zealand, Mich., by a member of the congregation named Goozen, was referred, without reading, to the Committee on Judiciary. The Clerk stated the complaint was founded upon questions of Freemasonry.

A communication was read from John R. McDougal, Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Florence, Italy, asking when the Synod would hear him as a delegate from a corresponding body upon the subject of the church in Italy. It was decided to hear such delegates from corresponding bodies as could conveniently come on Tuesday evening next, and to hear Mr. McDougal on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

At 12:30 P. M. the Synod adjourned till 7:30 P. M., the afternoon being set apart for administering the Lord's Supper.

As yet the synodical meetings are attended only by a few persons outside the organization, though in all probability, when the various committees commence to report, the greatest interest will be manifested.

The complaint of Mr. Goosen against the Consistory of Zealand, Mich., which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, is a singular one to say the least of it. If Mr. Goosen charges that he applied to the Pastor of the church to have his child baptized, and baptism was refused on the grounds that the father, Mr. Goosen, was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Goosen protested against such action, and appealed once more to the Pastor, who told him he was acting as directed by the Consistory. Mr. Goosen then addressed a letter to the Consistory stating the facts, and respectfully applied for a certificate so as to leave the church and join some other where his child could be baptized. A certificate was refused him, when charges, which he does not mention, were brought against him and he was expelled.

The majority and minority reports of the committee appointed at the last session of the Synod to confer with the Presbyterian Assembly regarding a union with that Church, were read at the night session. The majority favor a further consideration of the matter, while the minority hope that the question will rest and that the union will come about, if at all, as the result of the deliberate, well-informed, and general choice of the members of the Church. The discussion of the reports was made the special order for Tuesday morning next, after roll-call.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

THE DIOSCESAN CONVENTION AT WILKESBARRE—BISHOP HOWE'S ADDRESS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn, June 4.—In the meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese of the Episcopal Church, yesterday, Bishop Howe delivered his annual address, in which he alluded to Bishop Cummins as follows:

"The Episcopate of our Church has been reduced to another and an unprecedented removal, the defection of Dr. George David Cummins, late Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, whom once the Church delighted to honor. It would be very unbecoming and gratuitous to depreciate him now. He has enlisted alone for an effort which will demonstrate his true measure and quality. For any mental distress through which it might be supposed a Christian man of mature years must have passed before engaging in such an enterprise, I could afford a hearty sympathy, but it is difficult to estimate how severe the struggles of a Bishop may have been, who at such a crisis in his life had self-reliance enough to act without taking counsel from any one of his brethren. It is to be feared that by secession—it is another name for retreat from the face of alleged evils which in loyalty to his convictions it was his duty to confront—he has strengthened in the Church the power whose prevalence he evades, first, by withdrawing his own residence and that of his fellow decedents, and further by the natural recoil which all careful minds will experience from that verge of opinion from which one another, and at last an over-provident Bishop has fallen off into dissent of ritual uniformity."

The Bishop spoke as follows:

"I do earnestly enjoin upon the parochial clergy of this diocese to refrain from every novelty in attire or in the manner of ministration for which express sanction has not been given by the ordinary. It is a period of great sensitiveness. Some in every congregation are disturbed if the officiating minister omits anything in the service of the sanctuary to which they are accustomed, and others are filled with suspicion and alarm if anything new in dress or demeanor suggests the thought of Romanistic tendencies. While as a Church we claim to be catholic, there must be left great scope for difference of opinion upon matters not essential. There must be limitation to the freedom of expressing these differences by speech or ritual in the churches, or Zion will become a Babel of confused tongues rather than a city at unity within itself. Our chancels are not stages for the performance of spectacular rites according to every man's fancy, but sanctuaries for the solemn and orderly conduct of Divine worship. Our pulpits are not rostrums for the promulgation of every man's opinion, who in holy orders wishes to make known his conceits of things more or less remotely related to Christianity, but they are mountains of God's holiness, from which nothing is to be spoken but His word and the honest earnest exposition and application of it."

The Bishop stated that he had deposed the Rev. Robert H. Williamson, he having confessed the truth of certain imputations upon his character, which were then pending before a court of inquiry.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The Canada Presbyterian Church Assembly met again to-day. The delegates from the United Presbyterian Church of the United States and the Old Kirk were invited to seats on the platform. An address to the Governor General was adopted, the home mission report agreed to and other business disposed of, and the Assembly adjourned.

The Kirk Synod met and transacted a large amount of routine business. The members of the Temporalities Board were re-elected, and several communications were received and disposed of. The delegates from the Canada Presbyterian Church were invited to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly. The report of the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, and the calendar for 1874-5 were submitted, and were adopted after some discussion.

THE TURF.

RACING IN INDIANA.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 4.—The racing here yesterday comprised three events. The favorites were beaten in the first and second races, but in the third the favorite won.

The first was a pacing race for horses that never beat 2:50, for a purse of $400. Three horses started—Lucy, Jennie Lind, and Tom Hendricks, the latter being the favorite. The following is a summary:

Heim's Lucy	2	1	2	1	1
Tom Hendricks	1	2	1	2	2
Smith's Jenny Lind	3	3	dis.		

Time—2:30, 2:32, 2:32¼, 2:32, 2:40.

The second race was a trot for five-year olds for a purse of $700. General Grant was the favorite, and was distanced in the first heat.

SUMMARY.

Hattie	2	1	2	1	1
L. C. Cauldwell	3	2	1	2	3
Phebe	1	3	3	3	2
Billy	4	4	dis.		
General Grant	dis.				
Dave	dis.				
Jim Miller	dis.				

Time—2:45, 2:42½, 2:45, 2:47½, 2:51.

The third race was for horses that never beat 2:28; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth. Logan was favorite in the pools, and won the race.

SUMMARY.

Wineman's Logan	4	2	1	1	1
Reule's Dolly	3	1	4	2	2
Perceval's Professor	1	3	3	3	3
Pettengill's Little Mack	2	4	2	4	4
Brown's Josephine	5	5	dis.		

Time—2:32, 2:30½, 2:31¾, 2:30, 2:33¾.

THE LEE PARK TROTTING RACES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 4.—The trotting at Lee Park this afternoon drew a large crowd. The weather was fine, the track in good condition, and the racing exciting.

The first race was for a purse of $300, for 2:50 horses, for which there were six entries, and was won by the s. m. Snap, of this city, in three straight heats. Time—2:43¾, 2:45, 2:45.

For the second purse of $400 for 2:35 horses there were six entries and four starters. The first heat was won by the s. g. Delaware, owned in Philadelphia, and the next three by the br. s. Bonne Doon, owned in Phillipsburg, N. J. Time—2:33, 2:39, 2:39, 2:35.

For the third purse, $200, for horses owned in Luzerne County that never trotted for money, there were four entries and four starters, and the race was won by the br. g. Buttonwood, of Wilkesbarre, in three straight heats. Time—2:47, 2:42, 2:45.

RACING IN CANADA.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, June 4.—The second day of the races opened with a clear sky and a fresh breeze. The first was a running race for a purse of $350; $95 to second horse; open to all; Dominion bred allowed seven pounds; mile heats. Blenkiron, Jack Vandal, Protection, and Donnybrook started. Blenkiron won in two straight heats, followed by Protection second. Time—1:48¼, 1:49.

SECOND RACE.—Trot; purse $350; open to horses owned in Canada who had never beaten 2:40. Six started. Lilly won; Varcoe second, and Little Sam third. Time—2:42½, 2:39¾, 2:42.

The last race was a local trot.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

In consequence of the unpropitious weather, and the poor condition of the track, the third days' trotting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association was postponed until to-day, and the great race between Goldsmith Maid and Judge Fullerton, which was originally set for to day, will take place on Tuesday next.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

THE REGATTA OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

The entries for the Schuylkill Navy Regatta, open to all amateurs, closed yesterday, and they again show a formidable array of skill and power. The Atalanta, Argonauta, Nassau, and Harlem Clubs are already represented, and as an additional grace of twenty-four hours is granted, it is not unlikely that several other prominent Metropolitan clubs may yet enter their representatives. The regatta takes place on Wednesday and Thursday, June 17 and 18, and costly and appropriate prizes are offered. For the four-oared shell race, a massive silver punch bowl; for the pair-oared race, a silver pitcher, and for the sculler's race, a pair of silver vases. The best possible arrangements are perfected for the entertainment of competitors and spectators, and the regatta will no doubt prove a model of its kind. The entries are:

Pennsylvania Boat Club Philadelphia.—Four—Oscar F. West, bow; Max Schmitt, Frank Henderson, John Lavens, Jr., stroke; substitutes, Thos. Massey, W. Thomas, E. C. Zellner, F. M. Hartley. Scullers—Max Schmitt, John Lavens, Jr.

Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia.—Double scull—C. E. Steel, H. F. Witmer; substitutes, W. A. Steel, A. Sperring. Four—A. Sperring, W. Barnhurst; E. Thompson, C. Talman; substitutes, H. Hinchman, Geo. Young, C. E. Steel, H. F. Witmer.

Nassau Boat Club, New-York.—Pair oar—John A. Walker, Frank G. Brown. Double scull—The same. Scullers—The same.

Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point.—Double Scull—Ed. Smith, Walter Man; substitute, Benj. Stephenson. Scullers—Walter Man, Ed. Smith.

Harlem Rowing Club, New-York.—Sculler—T. R. Keator.

Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia.—Pair Oar—A. B. Frost, I. N. De Haven; substitute, J. Gillingham.

Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia.—Sculler—F. Pleasonton.

Quaker City Boat Club, Philadelphia.—Four—J. D. McBeath, F. Wood, S. Stinson, S. Gormley; substitutes, J. E. Reyburn, J. Fowler, C. R. Adams, J. B. Leibert. Sculler—J. B. Leibert.

Atalanta Boat Club, New-York.—Four—Dr. Russell Withers, Theodore Van Raden, William Spear, Ed. Blake. Pair—Alexander Handy, O. T. Johnson.

Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia.—Pair—Chas. V. Grant, J. Bonsall Taylor.

Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia.—Four—H. McMillan, F. B. Evans, J. B. Mingus, R. C. Mingus. Substitutes—J. B. Taylor, A. R. Parsons. Pair—R. C. Mingus, H. McMillan.

NOTES.

The glories of the old navy are about to be revived. The three leading clubs, L'Hirandelle, Undine, and Ariel, have taken the matter in hand in earnest and reorganized the navy with the following officers: William Gilmore, Commodore; Walter Negley, Vice Commodore; Mr. Foard, Secretary and Treasurer. On the 10th inst., the navy will have a formal review, when a brilliant turn-out is expected, and on June 25 there will be a grand regatta; four-oared shell, gig, pair oar, and single scull races.

The race between the representative crews of the Argonauta and Buffalo Rowing Clubs has been postponed to June 26.

The race between the Atalanta and the Yale University crews is postponed to June 25.

BASE-BALL.

The third championship game between the Atlantics and Baltimores, played in Baltimore yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the former by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	—7

The Chathams defeated the Manhattan College Nine at Manhattanville yesterday, by a score of 17 to 11.

To-day the Hartfords and Atlantics will play their first game on the Union Grounds.

A GOOD GAME IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—An extraordinary game of base-ball, and the finest ever played in Philadelphia, took place to-day between the Philadelphia and Mutual Clubs, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 2 to 0. A misjudged catch by Carey and two base hits by Holdsworth and York gave the Philadelphias 2 runs. Magnificent double play by Fulmer in the seventh inning saved the game to the Philadelphia Club. The fielding and batting were remarkable, the Philadelphias out-batting their opponents, however. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base-Hits—Philadelphia, 10; Mutual, 6.
Umpire—Mr. Clapp, of the Athletic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day passed the bill abolishing the State Constabulary, over the Governor's veto, by 21 to 10. The question will probably come up in the House to-morrow.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT AND TO THE NATION.

BOSTON, June 4.—At the session of the National Congress of Brewers, in Horticultural Hall, to-day, the following general resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The brewers of the United States, from the amount of capital they have invested in their business, from the labor they employ, and from the large proportion of an article of necessary and general consumption they produce, and more particularly from the steadily increasing progress made by their trade, as conclusively shown by the internal revenue returns, and by other statistics gathered from most reliable sources presented to this congress, do represent a very important branch of manufacture, and are entitled to demand from the National Government, and also from the various State Legislatures, proper recognition and protection, and

Whereas, We consider that in order to enable brewers to produce the best possible article they should not be subjected to a restrictive tariff upon any of the raw materials they employ; that they should have unrestricted access to the productions of other countries, especially to barley from Canada and hops from Europe, so that these productions in the United States may not become deteriorated in their cultivation; and

Whereas, Brewers, both by their associations and individually, have ever assisted the Government to collect the taxes assessed upon them, and have also continually expressed marked satisfaction at their ability to contribute so large a percentage of the internal revenue, and are proud of the position their business has been called upon to occupy in relation to the finances of the country, and as a field for manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural enterprise; and,

Whereas, Much yet remains to be done in order to place before the Government and the public at large the brewery business in its true and proper position; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this congress do now authorize and empower the Executive of the Chief Association to lay before the National Government and the Legislatures of the various States all the facts and the statistics they have gathered in relation to the brewing business, so that the National Government and the various State Legislatures may be fully cognizant of the position claimed for their business; and being thus fully informed, they may be inclined, by judicious laws, to recognize the same, and afford protection against those who are ignorantly and unjustly its enemies; and it is further

Resolved, That measures be adopted to induce the Government to remit the duty on barley imported from Canada, and by no means to increase the duty on imported hops; and it is further

Resolved, That this congress, duly recognizing the necessity of contributing to the expenses of the Government, the reduction of the national debt, and the maintenance of the financial honor of the country, do urge upon brewers individually and collectively the wisdom of zealously watching the source of revenue to which they so largely contribute, so that by all possible means it may be increased by an increase of business, and in no way retarded for personal gain. Further,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this congress who will consider the acceptance of a suitable address by which the public may be reached, in order to lay before them their true position as brewers.

RESOLUTIONS ON TEMPERANCE.

A second series, called temperance resolutions, were also adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The efforts of the so-called Temperance Party have within the last year or two been more especially called into action against the manufacture, sale, and use of malt liquors, under the plea that the taste for alcoholic drinks is brought on by the use of fermented liquors; and

Whereas, By means of this argument they have succeeded in having laws enacted by the Legislature of one or more of the States in the Union against the use of malt liquors especially, and have in various ways sought to influence public opinion in this direction; and

Whereas, The officials charged with enforcing the laws have arbitrarily taken special pains to arrest the employes of brewers and to seize the article they brew, while alcoholic liquors have been allowed more liberty, and those selling them have had less annoyance; and

Whereas, These parties have attributed to the consumption of malt liquors an increase of immorality, vice, crime, and pauperism, although they have failed in their several publications and platform addresses to substantiate this as a fact, or to give any statistics that would warrant these assertions; and

Whereas, all observation and enlightened judgment will contradict the assumption by them; therefore, it is

Resolved, That we, the brewers of the United States, in congress assembled, do hereby solemnly protest against the course so taken by the so-called Temperance Societies to hold up the use of malt liquors as tending to immorality, vice, crime, or pauperism, and against their efforts to influence the United States or State Legislatures against their manufacture; and it is further

Resolved, That through our local associations, by personal effort and by means of our official organs and the press generally, we will endeavor to influence public opinion in favor of the use of malt liquors, as a wholesome, nutritious, and absolutely necessary as a healthful restorative, without in any manner or form tending to the injury of person or property, and, therefore, not calling for any police regulations; and it is further

Resolved, That the local associations and individual brewers in the several States are hereby called upon to make every exertion to prevent legislation against the use of malt liquors, and where laws now exist of this character, to have them repealed; and it is further

Resolved, That each and every brewer is called upon to encourage such candidates for office, whether in the local, State, or Federal Governments, who will oppose the enacting of laws prohibiting the sale of all fermented liquors; and also, whenever practicable, use their influence to have all fermented liquors sold under discriminating license.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

A lengthy address to the President and people of the United States followed the resolutions, embracing the statistics of the trade in malt liquors, advocating their substitution for alcoholic drinks as a prevention of intemperance, and demanding a modification of the tariff assessed upon the raw material. The address says:

"The continued agitation of total abstinence, to be forced upon the people by prohibitory laws, by the unseemly parade and self-debasement of female 'crusaders,' whom we consider to be unconscious but misguided tools in the hands of unscrupulous men aiming at personal aggrandizement by forcibly—either by statute law or otherwise—compelling the stoppage of the manufacture of and all trade in beverages, must, we assure our fellow-citizens, ultimately deal a deathly blow to the finances of the country. We wish to refer to the following official facts, extracted from the last annual report made to the present Congress of the United States by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Total internal revenue receipts of the last fiscal year, $112,747,772 99. Of this vast amount the following sums were collected during the year from the trade in stimulating beverages: Fermented liquors, barrel tax, $8,910,823 83; brewers' special tax, $304,650 21; dealers in malt liquors, $109,463 80; total, $9,324,937 84. Total from distilled spirits, including the tax as a manufactured article and rectifiers' and wholesale and retail dealers' special tax, $52,099,371 78; grand total of tax receipts from these sources, $61,424,309 62.

These official statements show the astonishing facts, astonishing as it must be to a vast majority of the people, that the trade so fiercely denounced, so unreasonably warred against, and the total suppression of which is so clamorously demanded, did actually pay for the last fiscal year fifty-five per cent. of the entire internal revenue tax collected from all sources subject to it throughout the country. The grand total receipts of the Government for the same year from all sources are given by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress, as follows:

From customs, duties on imports	$183,167,838 66
From internal revenue	112,747,772 99
From public lands	2,831,673 95
From miscellaneous sources	15,279,000 99
Grand total from all sources	$314,026,286 59

Hence it will be seen that this trade alone contributed twenty per cent. to the whole revenue of the Government during a year when $43,000,000 of the national debt was paid off; that in fact this trade alone paid in one year that enormous amount of the public debt, and left a surplus in the Treasury of nearly $18,500,000 to be applied to the other expenditures of the Government."

After elaborating upon these facts the address continues:

"There is yet another and higher than a mere financial issue which we propose to submit to the people of the whole country. It is that of personal liberty. The principle of the sovereignty of the individual was years ago announced by an esteemed Massachusetts philosopher, whose very definition of the term was accepted and embodied in systems of philosophy by eminent European thinkers. The spirit of that principle breathes forth in every line of our own immortal Declaration of Independence. It is the same which urged on and fed throughout the Northern States the increasing agitation against negro bondage in the South, and led to its final abolition. Upon that same principle we make the issue now. A man shall own himself, be his own master, be owned or controlled by nobody else, have no master or overseer put over him, so long as he regards the like right to individual sovereignty in others. That was the sole aim established by the success of the American Revolution, and it ought, at least, through the results of our great war, to become the rule in every section of our Union of States. This right to personal liberty no man, and no community of men, has any legal power to interfere with. The State, being a corporation of thousands or millions of people, has by every cause of its existence the power and duty to protect its members against outlaws, against those who disregard all rights of persons and of property, and prey upon society.

To repress and punish these is the sole object of criminal legislation; that is the whole object of it, and it can no further go. The right to pursue any honest calling or trade, to change from one to another, to move from place to place, to live where and how one pleases, are but corollary to this incontestable right to personal liberty. The enjoyment of one's tastes and habits is alike an unassailable right, personal to each individual, and if he be but one in a community of 100,000, the other 99,999 have no just authority to prohibit or restrain him from the full exercise of that right. Whoever by his acts offends against public order becomes amenable to the penal rules for its protection. But he who keeps within the strict limits of his own right stands upon the broad foundation of the sovereignty of the individual, and has all the bright principles of true American republicanism, and all whose faith in the higher manhood is still aglow to guard and defend him. These fundamental principles we ask the friends of liberty in every city, county, and State to urge upon the people at every suitable opportunity, and insist upon their spirit being introduced into every political platform, every candidate to be caused firmly to pledge himself to their enforcement, and a strict test to be made upon them at the polls. It were a sad day for this free land of ours should it ever come to pass that after having given the black man back to himself, and endowed him with the power to govern the country along with his fellow-men, we in the North should be retracing our steps to become recreant to the very principle of personal freedom that broke the chain of slavery in the South, and legalize among ourselves another equally reprehensible and unjust system of bondage by which the right to his individual sovereignty could be denied to an inoffending citizen by any combination of men or women, large or small."

The address closes as follows:

"The standard we unfurl has no doubtful meaning. On its bright folds are emblazoned 'patriotism and devotion to liberty' in their purest meaning. No true American, loyal to the country of which he is a citizen, in whatever clime he may have seen light, and loyal to the principles upon which its institutions were founded, can feel indifferent to this issue. Churchmen and laymen, employers and employed, are alike concerned in the issue. Let the watchword be, 'Maintain the credit and honor of the United States, preserve the sovereignty of the individual,' and as the union and national liberty triumphed so will the financial stability of the National Government be upheld, the welfare and prosperity of the people advanced, and personal liberty be victorious for everlasting."

COMMITTEE ON AGITATION.

The Committee on Agitation for 1874 was announced as follows:

Frederick Lauer, of Reading, Penn., Chairman; Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H.; William Massey, Gustavus Bergner, and John F. Betz, of Philadelphia; Adolph Schaick and John A. Ballantine, of Newark, N. J.; Henry Clausen and Peter Ammerman, of New-York; John Greenway, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Henry Bootholomae, of Rochester, N. Y.; Albert Fizzell, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Christian Moerlin and Christian Boss, of Cincinnati; Charles Stiffel, and William Lemp, of St. Louis, Mo.; Conrad Scip and Andrew Laicht, of Chicago; Frederick Papst and Jacob Obermann, of Milwaukee, Wis.; George A. Basserman, of New-Haven, Conn.; F. Fortman, of San Francisco, Cal.; F. Remst, of New-Braunfels, Texas; Jacob Sieger, of Columbia, S. C.; George Auer, of New-Orleans, La.; Henry Koehler, of Davenport, Iowa; R. Portner, of Alexandria, Va.; L. Schlatner, of Cleveland; A. Reyman, of Wheeling, West Va.; Louis Muth, of Baltimore, Md.; William Voight, of Detroit, Mich.; S. Fehrenbach, of Wilmington, Del.; Peter Lieber, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Peter Weber, of Louisville, Ky.; Morris Hughes, of Pittsburg, Penn.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary read the Finance Committee's report, which was accepted. The amount in the Treasury is $18,000.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

Addresses followed from Henry H. Reuter, a well-known Boston brewer, and John Lintoff, of New-York, editor of the *Brewer's Gazette*. The latter gentleman after alluding to the general subject of beer-drinking, and the mistakes of certain people in regard to it, spoke as follows:

"I hold in my hand the twenty-second annual report of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, from which I gather the fact upon which I congratulate our Boston friends, that the malt liquor business in this district is in a very flourishing condition; that there were manufactured in this city in 1872, 570,500 barrels malt liquor, and that the business more than doubled in two years. Load this number of barrels upon teams, ten barrels to a load, and it would require more than 57,000 teams to carry them; allowing but a single rod to a team, they would reach over 175 miles; the barrels would contain about 20,000,000 gallons; nearly fourteen gallons to every man, woman, and child in the State; at retail this number of gallons would furnish at least 320,000,000 glasses, which, at five cents per glass, would bring $16,000,000. Here I come to a foot note, which further informs me, a leading, intelligent German declares, that the actual cost of lager-beer in this city is not over $1 per barrel, and it adds, the profits to the brewer and retailer are enormous. I should think so, gentlemen, at $11 per barrel, and costing only $1. I should most certainly think so, and I do not wonder that hungry sharks are found who desire to share the plunder; that Senators and Assemblymen should hanker after a plum from the pudding; that an army of State constables should hover around it like bees; that even the mouths of curious teetotallers should water to get a bite of it. But, gentlemen, after my strenuous endeavors to gain information, and to impart it to you how to produce good malt liquors cheaply, this item of intelligence astonished me. It came upon me like a thunder-clap. It became a personal matter with me, and I felt in duty bound to dive deep into hidden authorities in order to reach the source of this information, as to how lager-beer could be produced for $1 per barrel. Of course the statement was true. It never once dawned upon me that the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance could tell a lie. Gentlemen, after much research, I found that intelligent German gentleman referred to was a certain Mark Twain. He is responsible for teaching us the process. He says: "Take a barrel of water from the nearest duck-pond; put into it a pair of old boots, a pound of liquorice, juice and a Seidlitz powder, bung it up tight, then roll it down a very high hill. By the time it reaches the bottom it will be ready for use." The Temperance Alliance beer, at $1 per barrel, is made in this way, and the report goes on to say, "It is a cause for thanksgiving that the clause of our Prohibitory law (referring to this stuff) was repealed at the last session of the Legislature." Mr. Lintoff then proceeded to describe the manufacture of lager beer, its ingredients, and the expenses attending it.

The business session then closed for the day.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet given by the New-England Brewers' Association to the Brewers' National Congress was a magnificent affair. Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H., presided. The first toast offered was "The United States." M. F. Dickinson, Jr., responded. He complimented the brewers on their loyalty, and the material aid they gave to the Government. He gave statistics of the results of the Prohibitory law, and spoke strongly against its continuance as a statute. Senator Horace F. Bacon represented "Massachusetts," and gracefully responded for the old Commonwealth, and congratulated the association on the fact that the Senate had passed the Constabulary bill over the Governor's veto. He recommended that every prohibitory voter who was caught in spirits should be imprisoned.

Mr. Chas. L. Woodbury responded for Boston in a witty speech, illustrating the sentiment of the city by quoting from her record against sumptuary laws. He vouched for the new Governor of New-Hampshire as an opponent of the prohibitory law, and predicted that the Legislature would follow his lead. The State Constables of Massachusetts he characterized as blackmailers, deserving of a discharge from office. His conclusion was very humorous.

Mr. Leopold Morse followed in a well-considered speech.

The United States Association was represented by Hon. Henry Clausen, of New-York, its chairman, who alluded to the fact that the association was composed of every shade of political opinion, and had existed in perfect harmony for fourteen years. He complimented New-England hospitality, and called forth three cheers for their entertainers, which were heartily given.

H. H. Reuter, Secretary of the New-England Association, predicted that ten years hence those who were prominent in their opposition to beer would be smiled at when their names were spoken.

"The Press" was represented by Louis Schade, of the Washington *Sentinel*, who offered a toast to the memory of the Pilgrims, who were strict adherents to King Gambrinus, they having established the first brewery in America. He quoted from the Massachusetts records to show that the Pilgrims depended on malt liquors.

Frederick Lauer, of Reading, Penn., the oldest brewer of the United States, answered for the pioneers of the association. He said that a sober second thought invariably brought the public to an appreciation of malt liquors. He was the most practical speaker of the evening.

Others followed until past midnight.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. WESTON—HIS MESSAGE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 4.—Gov. Weston was inaugurated to-day with the usual formalities and a more than usual display. Ten companies of the State Militia and the Fire Department of Concord gave a lively appearance to the capital, which was thronged with visitors from all parts of the State.

Gov. Weston's message, which he read to both branches of the Legislature, opens by gratefully acknowledging the honor conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens, and thanking the Supreme Ruler of the universe that "while some sections of our country have been visited with the merciless fire, and the no less devastating flood, our hearts must swell with grateful emotion that no such afflictions have befallen our State; that its varied industries have been generally crowned with success; that peace prevails within its borders; and that all classes of its people are blessed with health, happiness, and general prosperity." The finances of the State are in a sound condition, showing the revenue for the year ending May 31, 1874, as follows:

Receipts from State tax	$600,000 00
Receipts from other sources	140,062 24
Total Revenue	$740,062 24
State expenses, ordinary and extraordinary	$174,693 05
Interest	259,798 77
Total expenses for the year	$434,491 82
Excess of revenue	$305,570 42

This sum is represented by cash in hand and by the reduction of the State debt.

The Governor discusses at some length the subject of temperance, intimates his belief that entire prohibition is against public sentiment in New-Hampshire, and favors a permissive or license law of some form. He says, "Laws to be effective must be in harmony with public sentiment, but this principle has in a great degree been overlooked or disregarded in our legislation on the subject of temperance, and the result has been and is, that for want of proper moral support from the public generally the laws either cannot be, or will not be, enforced. Whichever of these may be the fact, the practical result is the same."

All the varied interests of the State are referred to in the message in a business-like, practical manner.

THE COUNTERFEIT PLATE OF THE WESTERN GANG.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The counterfeit plates and implements captured in Cincinnati by Col. Whiteley, chief of the United States Secret Service, were received and opened to-day at the Treasury Department. Several of the plates are considered the finest counterfeits ever made, that of a back of a ten-dollar note being regarded equally good in every particular as the genuine plate, and plates for counterfeiting check stamps equal to the genuine. A large amount of counterfeit money was also brought to Washington. Detective Whiteley is of the opinion that this capture will have the effect of stopping counterfeiting in the West and South-west. The seventeen counterfeitors are in jail.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

GROUNDS OF SENATOR BROWNLOW'S OPPOSITION TO IT.

HE THINKS THAT THE NEGRO IS NOW AMPLY PROTECTED AND THAT THE SOUTHERN WHITE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN "WHIPPED ENOUGH."

A recent address in Maryville, Tenn., by the principal of a mixed school, has brought out from Senator Brownlow another vigorous letter, in which he shows how mistaken is the idea that the passage of the Civil Rights bill will make mixed schools popular, at least in Tennessee, or serve to break down social prejudices. These, he says, are and always will be beyond the reach of legal enactments. He quotes, approvingly, from recent editorials in THE TIMES, and proceeds:

I am opposed to this Civil Rights bill because it is a usurpation of the rights and an oppression upon all classes of white people in my State and section. But no feature of it is, to me, more odious than that it is especially burdensome to the poor white people, and in utter contempt of their rights and interests. I am the friend of the poor white people, as I have always been. Because I want the children educated in the public schools at the expense of those more fortunate than they, who are able to send their children to private schools, I oppose this oppressive and abominable usurpation. The passage of this Civil Rights bill will destroy the free schools of the State, as it ought to do, for it is better to have no schools at all than such as are arbitrarily dictated under this bill. The mere threat to pass it is the greatest insult and outrage which has ever been attempted upon the honest, hard-working people of small property, or no property at all. * * * The negro now has the equal protection of the laws. In other words, he has equal political rights with the whites. Besides this, in all the Southern States he has equal facilities for education at public expense, though he does not pay one-tenth of one per cent. on the dollar of the taxes which are collected to support the schools. No invidious distinctions are made against him. Education in these States is out of the sphere of politics. The negro is amply protected, and the National Legislature should cease legislating on the educational question, and creating turmoil and bad blood where progress and good feeling are being secured. For several years the greater portion of the time of our legislators has been occupied in legislating for the negro race. Amendment after amendment to the Constitution has been adopted, and law after law for the further protection of the negro has been adopted, until he is now the *political equal* of the white man. Now that this has been achieved *the negro business ought to stop.* The country at large is becoming disgusted with the efforts now being made to oppress the whites in the passage of a bill which is not essential to the protection of the blacks. What the people and States of the South need is to be let alone by Congress, and given a little opportunity for recovering from the desolation and waste of war. The Southern people have been whipped in the battle between the sections, and except a small class of fossilized politicians and a lot of weak-minded young men who part their hair in the middle, they acknowledge and feel it. In no State is the negro deprived of full and equal protection before the law. But in several Southern States, like South Carolina, the white man has no rights which the negro is bound to respect. The Southern people have been sufficiently punished for participation in the rebellion, and instead of harrassing and further humiliating them Congress ought to extend to them a helping hand. In saying this I do not retract one iota of my previously-expressed opinions of the folly of the Southern people and the crime of their rebellious leaders. I never supposed that in being loyal to the Government I ceased to be a Tennessean and a Southern man, and to have a right to regard the interests of my people as a New-Englander or Western man regards the interests of his. No member of either House of Congress has suffered more in his person at the hands of the rebels than myself, and if I can afford to do simple justice to those who have been in error, I do not see why others should not do so who have less cause than I for revengeful feelings. Instead of oppressing, the nation *should lift them up from the slough of despair, and encourage them.* It is alike its duty and policy to do so. The iniquitous bill under consideration does not affect Davis, Toombs, and the leaders of the South. It is, in reality, a war upon the hundreds of thousands of destitute widows and orphans of the South. With the termination of the war the Southern people, as a class, were poor, but little property of any description being left them. Since the war ended, in several of the Southern States the ignorant colored officials and white adventurers, particularly the latter, have *stolen everything that was portable, everything that could be carried off.* The public buildings of charity, the orphan, blind, and insane asylums are left, but the means for their support are wanting. The buildings would have been stolen, but the thieves could not put them in a bank vault or carry them in their pockets. The land could not be carried away, but has been rendered *worthless by taxation, which is so high as to amount to confiscation.* It is with the greatest difficulty that large classes of people, once in affluent circumstances, are enabled to provide the necessaries of life in the Southern States. Nearly all the hope of the rising generation is in their common school system. Under this the colored people have *equal educational facilities with the whites, though they don't pay one mill on the dollar of the taxes* which are collected for the support of the schools. The thousands of women in every Southern State who, though the widows of rebels, are in no wise responsible for the war, are told, "Your children shall not go to school unless you are subjected to the humiliation of seeing them educated in classes with the children of your former slaves." The manhood of the country ought to rise up against the petty persecution. And the undoubted courage and generosity of President Grant leads me to believe he will veto the villainous measure if it is passed. The result of its passage will be that *the school system will be destroyed, the war and race prejudices which were being rapidly obliterated will be revived with unwonted fury,* and the present generation will not live to see so favorable a condition of affairs as exists at this time. A feeling of *returning loyalty which was growing in the South will die out, and one of hostility to the Government will take its place.* The Mixed-school bill might appropriately be termed "a bill for the encouragement of riot and chaos in the Southern States, and for the humiliation of the widows and the oppression of the orphans in the South." With my view of this question I am glad to see that the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Tennessee has taken the initiatory step for the abolition of the whole common school system of the State, so that if the bill should pass the system may be abolished without delay. In the fullest and most emphatic manner possible I wish to see Tennessee express *the indignation and disgust* of her people at this palpable invasion of their rights in their purely domestic relations. If this abomination is submitted to by the people, it will only invite the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution depriving them of other rights, and after that some narrow-minded partisan and second-class lawyer, who imagines himself a statesman, will propose a seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, provided the people shall then have any rights to usurp.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, June 1, 1874.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS TO BE USED BY THE EXPEDITION.

The astronomical instruments to be used by the southern portion of the exhibition charged with observing the passage of Venus across the sun's disc on Dec. 8, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard by the Gettysburg in the beginning of the week. They were immediately transferred to the Swatara, on which the five southern divisions of the expedition are quartered, and were stowed away in readiness for the voyage. The probabilities are that the Swatara will sail to-morrow or Sunday. Each division is supplied with three principal instruments, and besides these is furnished with a complete set of magnetic instruments, by which it will be enabled to judge with accuracy the force of whatever magnetic elements may come within its calculations. Each party will also have two chronometers, an astronomical clock, and a quantity of tools suitable for all kinds of work. Three of the divisions will be obliged to live in tents, a necessity which arises from the nature of the localities from which they will take their observations. The three principal instruments are the transit instrument, by which time and latitude will be determined; the equatorial instrument, which is to be used in observing the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, also the "occultation" or hiding of the stars by the moon, and for the purpose of determining longitude. The equatorial instrument has an aperture of five inches. The most interesting of the instruments is that by which the photographs of the transit will be taken. It is the invention of Prof. Winlock, of Harvard University, and was first applied in this country. It consists of a telescope forty feet in length, with an aperture of five inches. The tube is intended to be horizontal and stationary, and the sun will be thrown into it by means of a heliostat. The heliostat is an instrument which runs like a clock, and corresponds with the motion of the sun, and thus throws its light all the while into the telescope, which is itself stationary. One end of the tube enters a small building about twelve feet square, which will be used as a photograph-room. It is expected that by this apparatus a picture will be obtained once every two minutes during the time of the transit. The superiority of this instrument over those which have been heretofore in use is held to consist in the stationary condition of the tube or telescope. In the instruments used in England for similar purposes, the telescope had a motion to correspond with that of the sun, but in this case the heliostat fulfills more effectively all the objects which could be gained by a moving telescope. Each portion of the expedition will carry three small houses, one of which will be used as mentioned above, for a photograph room. The others will be used in connection with the transit and astronomical instruments respectively. Although the divisions intended for the five Southern stations, and now quartered on the Swatara, are under the necessity of starting almost immediately, the three other divisions selected for the Northern stations will not leave until the Summer is considerably more advanced. The Lackawanna will probably be placed at their disposal.

A DESPERATE OUTRAGE.

FOUR SOCIETY COOPERS ATTACK A NON-SOCIETY MAN ON A CAR—HE WOUNDS ONE OF THEM FATALLY.

Peter Smith, a non-society cooper in the employ of Lockwood Bros. & Holley, Oil Inspectors, of Beaver street, in this City, went to work yesterday morning repairing some oil barrels on the bark Peirson, at present lying at the foot of Elizabeth street, South Brooklyn. When he first went to work in the morning he was surrounded by a crowd of society coopers on strike, who threatened to beat him unless he stopped work. Smith worked steadily all day. In the evening, when about coming home, he was again approached by the strikers, and to avoid them he jumped on a Van Brunt street car. He had only ridden a few blocks when four of the society coopers also got on the car. One of them took a belaying pin from under his coat and struck Smith a violent blow on the head. The others were about to join in the attack, when Smith drew a revolver and fired two shots at his assailants. One of the shots took effect in the abdomen of John Cunningham. When Smith fired the shots, the strikers fled. The wounded man got as far as the corner of Conover and Partition streets, and then fell to the ground exhausted. He was attended by Dr. McCauley, who lives close by, and subsequently sent to the Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance. Before Cunningham was removed to the hospital Smith went to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, at the corner of King and Van Brunt streets, and after relating the circumstances of the shooting, gave himself up. Smith lives at No. 64 Duffield street, Brooklyn, and is spoken of by his neighbors and by his employers as a most respectable man, of quiet, industrious habits. Mr. C. B. Lockwood, of the firm for which Smith works, called on the latter's wife last night, and told her that he would go her husband's bail for any amount. At a late hour Cunningham was still alive, but the doctors pronounce his recovery almost impossible. Smith is locked up at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and the police are making strenuous endeavors to arrest the men who were with Cunningham at the time of the assault.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany General Committee met at Tammany Hall last night, Ex-Judge John C. Spencer in the chair. On the recommendation of the Committee on Organization, Louis McDermott and Louis Betzeman were admitted members of the General Committee, to fill vacancies in the delegation from the Fifth Assembly District. John Kelly reported from the Committee on Organization that the matter concerning Messrs. Morrissey and Fox, which was referred for settlement to the Committee on Organization, had been investigated. Mr. Morrissey denied having made the remarks about Mr. Fox attributed to him in some of the newspapers, and it was found that the affair was entirely of a personal character, and the committee asked to be discharged from its further consideration. It was resolved that the committee's request be complied with. The committee then adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in September.

THE THIRD AVENUE EXTENSION.

Supervisor Cauldwell, of Morrisania, has delivered to Mr. Storrs, for Controller Green, unnegotiated town bonds, amounting to $65,000, which had been issued to defray the cost of the Third avenue extension in the Twenty-third Ward. The work was suspended by the recent act of annexation, which dissolved the commission that had charge of it, and provided that new City bonds to a like amount shall be applied to the completion of the improvement.

ANOTHER FATAL RUPTURE.

Mr. James Ellis, of Trenton, N. J., started from home on Monday last to consult Dr. Sherman, of New-York City, about a slight rupture which had been upon him for the past five years. On two or three occasions he suffered from the symptoms of strangulation, and sought the aid of his family physician, who advised him to leave off his truss and obtain Dr. Sherman's remedies as his only safety from the perils of inflamed rupture. Unfortunately, at New-Brunswick, while on his way there, he was seized with the symptoms in such a violent manner that he had to lay by and obtain medical aid, which proved fruitless. He died during the night in great distress. We learn from an employe in our office—a patient of the doctor's—that he has lately removed to Park row, and now occupies that spacious building opposite the New-York *Herald*.—*Newark Journal.*

THE HORSE SIR KNIGHT.

Subsequent to the race of Tuesday last, Dr. Sherman offered to sell this remarkable young horse for $15,000. This is a low figure, considering his qualities for the turf. He is gamey, handy, stylish, and very speedy, and doubtless will soon be able to cope with Henry and other first-class trotters in a tight race.—*Brooklyn Times.*

The "Phalon Night-Blooming Cereus."

No perfume can surpass it. Sold by druggists everywhere. "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR." Buy large size.—*Advertisement.*

FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT Inflamed Joints of the feet, GILE'S & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA gave immediate relief. HENRY I. MAGONIGLE, Booth's Theatre. Depot No. 451 6th av.; Hudnut's, Herald Building; Reichardt's, corner 28th st. and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement*

Lyon's Insect Powder is sure death to bugs, worms, fleas, moths, and red ants. In bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston and by all druggists.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ASHLEY—MORGAN.—On Wednesday, June 3, at St. Thomas' Church, New-York, by Rev. Charles E. Phelps, of New-Brunswick, N. J., EDWARD W. ASHLEY and JESSIE ANTOINETTE, youngest daughter of the late Francis Morgan, of this City.

BELL—STURGES.—On Wednesday evening, June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH BELL to Miss ISABEL E. STURGES, daughter of James S. Sturges, Esq.

BLAUVELT—FISHER.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. C. Jackson, Esq., by Rev. H. D. Ganse, J. H. K. BLAUVELT to KATE FISHER, all of New-York City.

HALEY—WIGHT.—On Thursday, June 4, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., GEORGE L. HALEY, of Brooklyn, Long Island, to EVA M., daughter of George W. Wight, of New-York City.

☞Richmond and Louisville papers please copy.

HILLHOUSE—TEN EYCK.—June 3, by Rev. C. M. Perkins, THOMAS G. HILLHOUSE, Esq., of New-York, and JULIA, daughter of Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, of Mount Holly, N. Y.

HUNT—GOULD.—On Wednesday, June 3, at St. Bartholomew's, by Rev. S. G. Cooke, D. D., M. FURMAN HUNT, to JULIA, only daughter of the late Edward O. Gould, of Buffalo, N. Y.

MARTIN—FREEMAN.—At Woodbridge, N. J., June 2, Mr. J. H. T. MARTIN, to Miss LILLIE, daughter of Dr. E. B. Freeman.

RICE—DEGRAY.—In New-York, Wednesday, June 3, 1874, by Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., GEORGE H. RICE to DEBORAH F. DEGRAY. No cards.

RUGGLES—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, June 4, by Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, JAMES FRANCIS RUGGLES to GRACE, daughter of the late Hon. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse, N. Y.

TOWNSEND—TURNER.—Tuesday, June 2, 1874, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. J. W. Shackelford, assisted by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., EDWARD TOWNSEND to ADELAIDE L., daughter of the late Myron Turner, all of this City.

WERREY—SNOOK.—On Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. J. H. Lockwood, at the residence of the bride's parents, EDWARD WERREY to EMILY C. SNOOK, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BURGESS.—At East Orange, N. J., June 3, 1874, GEORGE D., only son of John W. and Eliza A. Burgess, aged 10 months 17 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his grand-parents, Munn av., East Orange, on Friday, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—On Thursday morning, June 4, ELIZA ANN, widow of the late John V. Cole, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,180 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6, at 3 o'clock.

DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, JEANNIE M. HALL, wife of Harry E. Dodge, aged 29 years.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 278 Henry st., Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FLOYD-JONES.—At San Francisco, 30th May, MARY LORD, wife of Edward Floyd-Jones.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at South Oyster Bay, on Saturday, 6th June, at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at South Oyster Bay on arrival of the 10:30 morning train of (Southside Railroad) cars from Brooklyn—twenty minutes earlier from the New-York side—and at Farmingdale on arrival of the 6 o'clock train from Greenport.

GLASSFORD.—On Wednesday, June 3, 1874, HARRY, infant son of Henry and Isabel F. Glassford, aged 6 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral (to-day) Friday, at 2 P. M., from his parents' residence, No. 39½ Irving place, Brooklyn.

HODGES.—On Thursday, June 4, after a lingering illness, MARY D., beloved wife of Preston H. Hodges.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 6 East 35th st., on June 6, at 1 P. M.

LEE.—On Thursday morning, June 4, of consumption, WILLIAM H. LEE, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 East 31st st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LOVETT.—On Thursday morning, June 4, after a short illness, CHARLES ALBERT LOVETT, youngest child of Geo. H. and Mary H. Lovett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 Irving place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

POND.—On Thursday morning, the 4th inst., MONTGOMERY, only child of Colles T. and Susie M. Pond, aged 18 months.

Funeral service at 3 P. M. on Friday, at the residence of his grandfather, L. S. Pond, No. 213 West 14th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

RHODES.—In Providence, R. I., on Thursday, June 4, FRANK C. RHODES, youngest son of R. U. Rhodes, Esq., in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at No. 454 Pine st., Providence, R. I.

STEVENSON.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday evening, June 3, THOMAS ROBERT, son of Moses W. and Kate A. Stevenson, aged 5 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Park avenue, (Meadow street,) Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, June 5, at 2 P. M.

WILCOX.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, Mrs. SALLY WILCOX, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandson, Benjamin Griffen, No. 143 West 36th st., on Saturday, June 6, at 1 o'clock. The interment will be made in Green-Wood.

WHEELER.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Thursday, June 4, of diphtheria, MARGARETTA LOUISE, only daughter of Augustus H. and Edeliza Wheeler, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Saturday, June 6, at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave New-York by South-side Railroad at 10:30 A. M., and by Long Island Railroad at 9:30 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—June 4, Mrs. CATHARINE WILLIAMS, aged 87 years, 4 months, and 24 days.

Funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Peter Ray, No. 192 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The managers of THE TIMES *beg to state that they are in negotiations with some of the most eminent writers of the day for original contributions to the Sunday paper. They have already completed an arrangement with Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," and other excellent novels, for an original story, entitled "A Fight for a Wife," the first chapter of which will probably appear during the present month.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 6, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A.—TWO SUMS OF $15,000 AND ONE OF $45,000 to loan at once on improved property in City of New-York; also other sums to loan on New-York and Brooklyn improved property; first and second mortgages cashed. Apply to S. S. WOOD, Jr., and R. B. FLOYD-JONES, No. 157 Broadway.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND LOANED ON; ALSO Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-ware.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st., under Sturtevant House.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, JUNE 6,
JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.
BY JULES VERNE,
in a popular form, profusely illustrated.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth, gilt.
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Also, an edition in paper covers,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Orders solicited from the trade.
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY.
The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 Pages. Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c.; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed for 25 cts.; Boards, 35 cts. Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, June 4, R. V. Harnett sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick house and lot, 25.2 by 43.7½ by 33.8½ by 66, known as No. 95 James street, south side, running through to New-Chambers street, 75.1 feet east of Batavia street, to Herman Schumacker for $10,100; and adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lease of lot on the north side of East Fifty-sixth street, 254 feet east of First avenue, to Wednesday, June 17.

James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, the two-story and attic brick houses and lot, 25 by 100, known as Nos. 119 and 119½ Bowery, east side, between Grand and Hester streets, to Richard O'Donnell, for $42,400. Lespinasse & Friedman sold by public auction two lots, each 25 by 150, on the south side of Broadway, 150 feet east of Academy street, Washington Heights, to Thomas Rhodes, for $1,750 each, and struck off the plot of land, 39.6 by 165.9 by 3.8 by 169.1, on the south-west corner of Broadway and Academy street, to Mr Stevenson, for $3,650; also struck off the two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on the south side One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 370 feet west of Fifth avenue, to James L. Galvin, for $3,350 each, and offered the whole block front, consisting of eight lots on the west side of Ninth avenue, between Two Hundred Sixth and Two Hundred and Seventh streets, and withdrew them on a bid of $650 each.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot known as No. 244 Fulton street, south side, 20 feet west of Washington street, to Thursday, June 11.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the plot of land on the east side of Hawthorn street, 175 feet north of Vermilyea avenue, and the plot of land on the south-east corner of Vermilyea avenue and Hawthorn street, (Dyckman estate,) to July 2.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White readjourned the foreclosure sale of the stable and lot No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue, to Monday, June 15.

James M. Miller, at the vestibule of the City Hall, Brooklyn, sold by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, the four-story marble-front house and lot, 20 by 92.6, on the west side of Court street, 110 feet west of Livingston street, to Samuel Hutchinson, for $17,800, and the two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Oxford street, 158.5 feet south of Flushing avenue, to Henry Goldsmith, for $735 each.

The auction sale of country lots, held on the ground, at Adams, N. J., by O. H. Pierson & Co., on Wednesday last, was adjourned on account of a heavy rain-storm that prevailed at that place, after about fifty lots had been disposed of for nominal prices.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 200.10 by 125, with the unfinished building thereon, on Fifth avenue, east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known as the Knickerbocker Hotel property.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 100, on Seventh avenue, east side, 117.8 feet south of Fourteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 23.3 by 98.9, No. 53 West Twenty-second street, north side, 164.9 feet east of Sixth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick house and lot, 25.2x43.7½x33.8½x66, No. 95 James st., 75.1 ft. e. of Batavia st., running through to New Chambers st.	$10,100

By James M. Miller.

2 two-story brick houses and lot, 25x100, Nos. 119 and 119½ Bowery, e. s., between Grand and Hester sts.	$2,400

By Lespinasse & Friedman.

2 lots, each 25x150, on s. s. of Broadway, 150 ft. e. of Academy st., $1,750 each	$3,500

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

By James M. Miller, at City Hall, Brooklyn.

1 four-story marble-front building and lot 20x92.6, w. s. of Court st., 110 ft. n. of Livingston st.	$17,800
2 lots, each 25x100, on e. s. of Oxford st., 158.5 s. of Flushing av., $735 each	1,470

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.

By J. M. Gibson.

1 lot, No. 146 Pavonia av., to W. B. Slingsly for	$6,400
1 lot, No. 144 Pavonia av., to J. L. Parker for	6,450
1 lot, No. 142 Pavonia av., to same for	6,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 3.

Allen st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x87.6	$18,400
Hoffman st., e. s., lot D, map 70 lots, Cedar Hill plot, Fordham, 25x122.6	1,350
Prospect st., n. s., part lot No. 191, J. Morris, 33.4x100, Morrisania	1,000
Post Road, s. e. s., 52 ft. s. w. of road from West Farm to West Chester, 25x96x28x96, West Farms	2,000
37th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x89.3	25,000
38th st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x84	9,300
51st st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5	14,000
61st st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Madison av., 16x100.5	30,000
61st st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 100x100.5; strip adjoining above on rear, 100x2.5	37,500
70th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5	11,000
86th st., s. s., (No. 144 East,) 325 ft. w. of 3d av., 25.7x100	10,500
86th st., s. s., (No. 142 East,) 25.7x100	11,500
111th st., n. s., 171 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x100.11	12,000
116th st., s. s., 190.10 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.10x100.11	13,000
142d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x99.11	5,000
155th st., lot No. 594, Melrose South, 25x100	2,500
Avenue A, s. e. corner of 89th st., 60x100	16,500
Railroad av., e. s., 290.5 ft. s. of 8th st., 25x150, Morrisania	800
2d av., w. s., 26.7 ft. s. of 10th st., 22.6x100	25,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Duane st., Nos. 44 and 46, (second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, part cellar,) 5 years, per year	$1,800
9th av., s. e. corner of 40th st., 24.9x75, 21 years, per year	1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURniture, and at a current price, or to let furnished to a strictly private family, the full-sized four-story stone dwelling, a few doors west of 5th av., on north side of 56th st., one of the most elegant in the City. For permits apply to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A HIGH-STOOP HOUSE IN SPLENDID ORDER, 22x65x98.9, 18th st., near Irving place will be sold at a decided bargain if applied for immediately; but little cash required. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION—THE four-story brown-stone house, No. 116 East 19th st., opposite the private park of Samuel J. Tilden, Esq.; price $35,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 230 and 232 West 48th st.; price and rent reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"OGONTZ."

FOR SALE—All that magnificent estate, late the residence of Mr. Jay Cooke, situated in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Penn., about eight (8) miles north of Philadelphia, containing about 176 acres of lawn, forest, and farm lands. A station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad is on the property.

The splendid mansion is superbly furnished, the walls hung with valuable oil-paintings, and the library well stocked with books.

The premises can be viewed by parties desiring to purchase on application to ROBERT SHOEMAKER, Esq., north-east corner of 4th and Race sts., Philadelphia.
EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND WELL-APpointed residence lately occupied by Ex-Gov. Cooke, on the Heights of Georgetown, corner of Washington and Stoddard sts.

This is one of the most complete houses in the District of Columbia, with large halls, parlors, chambers, dressing and billiard rooms, china closets, pantries, and a splendid dining-room; spacious grounds surround the house. There is a large stable, with accommodations for six horses, coaches, servants, &c.

The premises can be viewed by parties desiring to purchase on application to Messrs. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 1,429 F st., Washington, D. C.
EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, consisting of a large stone mansion, with the usual out-buildings and seventeen acres of land; the grounds are pleasantly varied in surface, and ornamented with a variety of fruit and forest trees; a small pond is on the premises, and green fields are around; it is located just within the western limits of the City of Hartford, Conn. For further particulars and a photographic view of the premises inquire of Mr. PHILLIP ABBOTT, at the office of Keller & Blake, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City, or of S. J. Bestor, Esq., No. 240 Main st., Hatford, Conn.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF eight and a half acres, over 1,200 feet frontage on very public road, one hour from New-York; fine old mansion, sixteen rooms, large and airy; also out-houses in abundance; ice-house, fruit, shade, and everything to make a country place attractive, for a very small sum of money; must be sold. Apply to FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER H. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPIES, No. 49 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

24TH WARD.
Splendid Property
ON
HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS
and on the River, with valuable
WATER GRANTS,
One mile north of High Bridge, and opposite the new
PARADE GROUND.
PARTITION SALE,
June 15, on the premises.
June 16, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.
Plots of Five Lots and Upward, Front.
SEDGWICK AVENUE.
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 205TH AND 206TH STS., ALL NOW IN PUBLIC USE.
Particulars of the owners, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13, or of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
GET UP EARLY AND GO TO THE
GREAT STAR SALE.
SPLENDID MANSION.
700 ELEGANT LOTS,
situated at
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
At 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.
Grand Concert and continuation of the sale of Lots, in MASONIC HALL, in the evening.
ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT ON GROUNDS.
WEEKS, THE FAMOUS CATERER.
FISHER, greatest aerial gymnast in the world.
HARRISON, IMPROVISATORE.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN
will leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries at 9:50 A. M. on day of sale. For passes apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

GRAND AUCTION FESTIVAL AND SUMMER HOLIDAY.
Mechanics, salaried men, and women, own your own homes.
400 First-class Suburban Lots,
On Stewart's Garden City Railroad at
CREEDMOOR, and on L. I. R. R. at **QUEENS.**
Forty minutes from New-York. Forty-three trains daily. Early train for mechanics. Commutation less than stage fare. Convenient to everything. Accessible, healthy, and cheap.
At Positive Sale, Thursday, June 11,
On the premises. Terms very easy.
All the Modern Jubilee Attractions.
Grafulla's Great Band. Harrison, world renowned. Fisher, aerial gymnast. Weeks, prince of caterers.
Free Excursion Over Garden City Railroad.
Complimentary passes for ferry and railroad on special train, leaving, via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, at 11:30 on day of sale, of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
VALUABLE LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 9, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following choice property, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—Four full and square lots on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, commencing at the south-east corner of 99th st.; each 25x100 feet, excepting the corner, which is 25.11 feet front and rear.

NINETY-NINTH STREET.—Five lots in rear of the above, and including one-half of the old Bloomingdale Road; each 22.9 and 22.9¼ feet front, 20.5 3-5 and 20.5 4-5 feet rear, by 100.11 and 101.4¼ feet deep.

These lots are free from rock, and about four feet below the grade of the Boulevard; fine soil, and now used as a garden, together with a frame house, renting for $130 per annum, overlooking the North River above and below the property; 99th st. is being opened and the assessments are paid. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers' office, 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FAMILY DESIRING A VERY COMFORTABLE home can rent an old-fashioned brick house, ten rooms, with stable, good garden, plenty of shade and fruit, ample grounds, only forty-five minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, all in prime order; only one and a half blocks from depot; just the place for health and comfort; rent very low to a good family. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st., or Roselle, N. J.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner Waverly place; contains six rooms and bath-room; rent, $700 per annum. Also store and dwelling No. 127 Waverly place, now being put in perfect order; rent, $1,100 per annum. Also carpenter shop at No. 45 Thomas st.; rent, $25 per month. THORNTON M. ROBMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE at Scarborough, on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York; fourteen rooms, besides bath-room and closets; hot and cold water; fully furnished; fountain and garden in good order; price low; also, smaller house adjoining above. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York. HOWLAND & BRANDRETH, Sing Sing, New-York.

TO RENT.—IN FLATBUSH, THE GARDEN SUBURB of Brooklyn, combining all the advantages of both City and country, and only forty minutes from Fulton Ferry by horse-cars and close to Prospect Park, a new three-story brick house, with every improvement; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, ROBT. S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT PELHAM, ON THE Sound, a two-story and French roof stone house; all modern conveniences; large stable, and good garden; one hour from Fulton slip, on Harlem River branch of New-Haven Railroad, and half a mile from station. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.—A HOME place to let; furnished; modern house; thirteen rooms; elegant grounds, hedges, walks, &c.; everything handsome and attractive; abundance of fruit; good water, &c. Apply to FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7, or Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE AT RIVerdale to rent, fully furnished, for the season or year. First-class stable and out-buildings, and six acres of land. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE to let, beautifully situated on the North River, ten minutes from 31st st.; stages running every twenty minutes; plenty of fruit and vegetables; rent $100 per month. Apply to **JOHN KAVANAGH, North-east Corner 42d st. and 6th av.**

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed high-stoop brown-stone house; dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., situated in 36th st., near 5th av. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story high-stoop house on 5th av., near 14th st., to a private family only; picture gallery, saloon, extended dining-room, butler's pantry, &c. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT BAY SIDE, Long Island; seven rooms; near the beach; plenty of shade; fine spring water; ten minutes' walk from depot. GEO. W. SKIDMORE, No. 10 Gold st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

OFFICES TO LET NEAR CITY HALL.—NEIGHborhood very quiet; entrance from two streets, a fine suite of rooms; also single offices; will be let very low to a responsible party. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year **1903**, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF **$1,000** EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF **$1,000** AND **$5,000** EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.
WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.
THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TO CAPITALISTS.
An opportunity is now offered for investment in a safe and profitable business, recently organized under a special charter from the Legislature of Connecticut, which will pay, permanently, satisfactory dividends.
A limited amount of the stock only remains to be taken. Apply at the office of
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.
The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector st.
NEW-YORK, May, 1874.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY having paid to this Company the sum of Thirty Thousands Dollars in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this Company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next, for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company issued under said mortgage to the extent of Fifty-nine Thousand Dollars in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.
This Company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds, at a greater premium than ten per cent. above par in currency.
Union Trust Company of New-York.
EDWARD KING, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall st., offers for sale its bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. currency, and six per cent. gold, secured by first mortgages on improved real estate for less than one-half its apprised value, and by a subscribed capital of $5,000,000 gold, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in.
DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
BENJ. H. HUTTON, FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, JNO. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, WALTER H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS, CHARLES TRACY,
J. J. GOODWIN, FREDERICK L. BARREDA.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 13th inst. until the 2d day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.
THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10.
Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, — **BANKERS,** — A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on their capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 6th day of June next, and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANSON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued daily until SATURDAY, June 13, beginning daily at the same hour. The Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING DIPLOMAS FROM Paris, competent to take charge of French department in school or academy, wishes an engagement for the Fall. Address E. H., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

A FRENCH LADY TEACHER ENGAGED IN the best educational institutes and families in the City for the past twelve years, wishes an engagement for one and a half hours daily, next September. Address EDUCATION, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS, OR places to teach English, painting, French, music, German, classics, Spanish, or mathematics, address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, A thorough classical teacher, a graduate or student of Columbia College. Apply this day, from 3 to 6 P. M., at No. 131 West 43d st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIday, June 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 100 boxes Sultana Raisins, 500 boxes Layer Raisins, 30 barrels Currants, Jordan Almonds. At 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Alaska. Can be seen on Pier No. 11 East River.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAURA A. SANFORD and NATHAN SANFORD, her husband, against LAVINA S. WHITE and HENRY WHITE her husband, Mary C. Smith, Henry Rockwell and Anna his wife, James R. Rockwell, Elizabeth R. Rockwell, Charles J. Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Lewis Chichester, Clarissa Chichester, Delia M. Stevens, Anna Richards, Anson Richards, George Richards, Charles Richards, Mary Smith, Benjamin S. Webb, William D. Webb and Sarah his wife, Willett Webb and Hannah his wife, Hannah M. Waterbury and Theodore Waterbury her husband, Josephine Schofield and David L. Schofield her husband, J. Lewis Buxton, Samuel R. Weed, Samuel R. Mather, Lewis Chichester and Joseph Bishop, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Webb, deceased; Anna Richards and Nathan Weed, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Richards, deceased; Joseph Bishop, Albert C. Bishop, Warren F. Bishop, Mary Brown, Hiram G. Bishop, Mary A. Bishop, Sarah Judd, Bishop Brayton, Harrison Brayton, Linus Brayton, Adelaide Rumsey, Cordelia Rumsey, John W. Brayton, Altha A. Brayton, Edgar Bishop, Cordelia C. Allen, Frederick Bishop, Ella O. Bishop, Charles R. Bishop, Susan W. Pattison, Henry R. Bishop, Charles R. Bishop, Linus D. Bishop, James O. Crosby, Maria Crosby, Daniel Bishop, Charlotte Chapman, and the legal representatives of Kitchell Bishop and Jesse Bishop, deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs.—Complaint for partition of land.—The legal representatives of Kitchell Bishop and Jesse Bishop deceased, defendants in this cause, unknown or absent, and whose places of residence are unknown, having, or claiming to have, an interest in the premises herein, are required to appear in this cause by the 15th day of July next, or the complaint filed herein will be taken as confessed by them and each of them, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1874. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 3 Broad st., New-York.
The amended and supplemental complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of July, 1874.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je5-law3wF*

SAUCES.

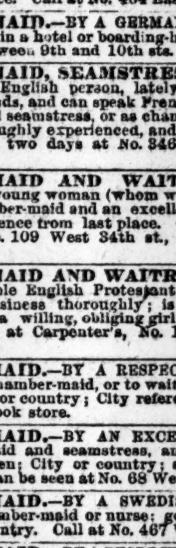
TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'
Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By a young woman, (whom we know and can recommend;) is an experienced seamstress and chamber-maid; also an excellent waitress; can furnish superior reference. Inquire for H. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY two girls to go together; one, a young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, the other as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; both have good City references. Call at No. 350 East 20th st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY a colored girl, as chamber-maid and nurse, or waiting; willing to make herself useful. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or parlor-maid in a private family; thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 404 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR chamber-work in a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY a respectable English person, lately landed from France (understands, and can speak French a little,) as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; is thoroughly experienced, and a good needle woman. Call for two days at No. 346 East 12th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a young woman (whom we know;) is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can furnish reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable English Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is also a good seamstress, and a willing, obliging girl; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid, or to wait on an elderly lady or sew; City or country; City references. Call at No. 489 7th av., book store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress, and will assist with grown children; City or country; several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid or nurse; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 467 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; washing and ironing if desired; can give three years' City reference from present employer. Call at No. 38 West 60th st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th st.

COLORED EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, NO. 227 West 15th st.—First-class servants for every capacity; waiters and girls for private families, boarding-houses, and Summer houses supplied.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters; competent, willing girls for family work; one a good cook, the other for up-stairs work; will wash together; have good reference; do not object to other servants, and will take a place separately if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two willing, industrious, young Swedish women, where they can do the work of a family between them; one is a good plain cook; makes best bread and biscuits; the chamber-maid is a quick, tidy girl; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to go a long distance in the country; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice dishes; excellent baker; best City references; honest, sober, very capable, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGlish Protestant young woman, who is a good meat cook; also, an excellent baker and pastry cook; if required will do the coarse washing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman, as cook; is a good baker; can take charge of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing. Apply to Mrs. Whitfield, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; EXPERT AT ALL kinds of baking; a short distance in the country preferred during Summer; capable of taking charge of milk and butter; excellent reference. Call at or address No. 316 East 32d st.

COOKING, WASHING, IRONING, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, intelligent girl, a good cook, first-class washer and ironer, a respectful, industrious, and economical servant; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL; strong, healthy, and willing to work, to cook, wash, and iron; understands milk and butter; can get an early breakfast; good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, in either Summer boarding-house or hotel or restaurant; City or country; has a thoroughly capable and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert baker and pastry cook; also a protestant woman as first-class laundress; both have best City references. Call at No. 151 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN AS cook in a private family; no objection to City or country; good reference. Call on or address for two days, No. 408 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; BEST OF references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 Gramercy Park, for three days, from 10 to 12.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook; no objections to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; is an excellent cook; no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands her business in all its branches; excellent references. Call at No. 34 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK, or would do the work of a small family. Call for two days at No. 43 Spring-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN IN a private family. Apply at present employer's, No. 26 North Washington square.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GOVerness, speaking French and English; has excellent testimonials; gives the full branches, with music. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; is a plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 313 West 25th st., near 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, for general work, or nurse and seamstress; a neat, obliging person, willing to be useful, and very thorough in her work; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; would like a comfortable, permanent home; City or country. Apply at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French young woman; is an excellent seamstress, a professional hair-dresser and dress-maker; can furnish unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Inquire for G. at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant French person who is a thorough seamstress in all kinds of sewing and making; can operate; speaks English; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

LADIES' MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A situation for a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 9 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and hair-dresser, with several years' references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; highly respectable, and recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; obliging, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and her business in all its branches; no objection to country during Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 332 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman as nurse and to wait on an invalid lady, or to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City references; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS experienced infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; no objection to the country or to foreign travel; is never sea sick; best City reference given; in a worthy family will be found a faithful nurse. Call at No. 109 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; is neat, careful, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A SUPErior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; has several years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED person from Bermuda, as nurse and plain sewer or light chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 793 Lexington av., between 61st and 62d sts., from 9 until 3.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN American Protestant girl, who is careful and attentive to children; is a good plain seamstress, or would take house-work in a small family; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as experienced children's nurse and seamstress; speaks French and English; refers to first-class City families. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE, &c.—TO MIND CHILDREN OR DO LIGHT work and plain sewing.—By two neat, industrious American girls, aged fifteen and seventeen, with good references. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN GIRL, AS nurse, with excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY girl, with best testimonials, as child's nurse or lady's maid; she is of Scotch parents, and is willing and kind, with no foolish airs; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXcellent North of Ireland Protestant girl; City or country. Apply at present employer's, No. 231 East 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN FROM VIRGINIA; FIRST-class monthly nurse, and first-class reference from last place and doctor; can be seen any hour in the day or night. Call on or address Mrs. Wilson, No. 263 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL, sixteen years of age, to take care of children and make herself useful; wages no object. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

ON HAND.—RELIABLE COOKS, WAITRESSES, chamber-maids, laundresses, French nurse, seamstress, lady's maids; also, waiters and coachmen, at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant young woman; first-class seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make; do all kinds of family sewing; or lady's maid; or nurse; or chamber-maid; sober, honest, kind, and obliging to all; best City references; lady can be seen. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as seamstress and care young children; is a good operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and nurse; good references. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a young, respectable Welsh, Protestant woman; excellent chamber-maid; also good waitress; country or City; best testimonials for honesty, sobriety; neat, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PLACE TO take care of children, do chamber-work, or assist in the waiting. Call at her sister's employer's, No. 24 West 16th st., Friday, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—BY A FEMALE BIBLE READER OF long experience, a situation in the above capacity. Address E. R., Court st., Fitzpatrick's row, Elizabethport, N. J.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN SAILING JUNE 10, SOLICITS commissions in London, Liverpool, and Paris. Apply at office Wyoming Valley Coal Company, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 45, Saturday and Monday, 1 to 3, or address M. A. G., Box No. 5,443, Post Office.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER, WAITER, &c.—BY A BAVARIAN, speaking English and German; has lived as waiter in London; can furnish the best of references; willing to do anything required, clean silver, windows, sidewalks; moderate wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address Butler, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, FARMER, AND GARDENER—House-work, Dairy, &c.—By a German man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good coachman, also can do all kinds of farm-work and plain gardening; wife, all kinds of house-work, take care of milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; one who thoroughly understands his business; brings the highest references from present and former employers, to whom he can refer personally. Apply at C. Lamb & Son's stables, Nos. 13 and 15 East 58th st., until engaged.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable single man, aged twenty-five years, who can take good care of horses and drive, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, and make himself useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly competent man; understands the business in all its branches; civil and obliging; no objection to the country; eleven years' best City reference from late employer. Address J. M., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, with three years' recommendations from last employer; is a thorough groom and experienced driver; either in City or country; willing and obliging. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is strictly sober, which his reference will certify; no objection to the country. Address Thomas, No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a first-class groom; has the best City reference; seven years in last place. Call at No. 154 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man as coachman and groom; understands care and management of horses, carriages, &c., thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. R., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, aged twenty-eight years, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is an experienced driver; can furnish the best of City and country references. Address J. S., Box 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best reference from his last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who perfectly understands his business; excellent references and well recommended. Apply to C. Graham, saddlery store, No. 68 University place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging, and has fine City reference from last employer. Address N. E., 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AMERICAN, no children; wife to do up-stairs work or waiting; first-class reference. Address George Brown, No. 321 West 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent man; understands the business in all its branches; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference. Address No. 5 West 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best City recommendations. Call at or address private stable, No. 47 East 33d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; first-class City reference. Address J. B., No. 104 East 40th st., private stable.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-nine years, who can do all kinds of plain and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse, grapery, &c.; also, care for and drive horses, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flowers, vegetables, fruit and forest trees; has good reference. Address A. G., West Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; is thoroughly competent in all the branches of gardening, such as the care and cultivation of green and hot-house plants, orchids, &c., the forcing of fruits, vegetables, &c.; has also a thorough practical knowledge of landscape gardening and the laying out of a gentleman's place; first-class reference from his present employer. Address for three days Charles Riegel, gardener to Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE man, sober, steady, and reliable, a good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' first-class City reference. Call or address J. G., No. 201 West 36th st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A SOBER AND steady young man; understands his business; good reference, and can be well recommended. Address T. A., No. 34 West 13th st.

PORTER.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG IRISHMAN desires a situation as porter in a store; best reference will be given as to capability, conduct, &c. Address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, assist in garden, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; will do all kinds of house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter, who is expert at his duties in every respect and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS GREAT experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; or traveling servant for the Summer season; very best references. Call at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; thirteen years' best City references given; last family gone to Europe. Call on or address J. S., No. 119 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN A private family; understands his duties thoroughly; has the best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 645 6th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT. Apply at No. 26 Washington square.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office envelopes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1—size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required	7,000,000
No. 2—size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required	750,000
No. 3—size, 4 by 9 inches. Estimated number required	2,000,000
No. 4—size, 4½ by 10⅜ inches. Estimated number required	200,000

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope (official, dead-letter, and registered package,) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 200 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides, or that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract, if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 526;) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble trimmed for the trade.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
JAPAN.....June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC.....June 27
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong...May 13|From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong...May 27|From Yokohama...July 6
From Hong Kong...June 10|From Yokohama...June 19
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
Java, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
*Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.*
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at the lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green, for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA leave from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, June 6, 1874.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Tuesday, June 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 5 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN B. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamers every
SATURDAY,
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENDER.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GRAND.....June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....July 7, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt.....July 14, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or Cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 68 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Trinacria, Saturday, June 6 | Anchoria, Saturday, June 13
Anglia, Saturday.....June 6 | Victoria, Tuesday...June 16
Utopia, Tuesday.....June 9 | Italia, Thursday.....June 18
Macedonia, Thurs'day, June 11 | Livonia, Saturday.....June 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $23.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being one day nearer Paris than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE.....Saturday...June 27
RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent, by this favorite line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE & CO.,
No. 55 Broadway.
NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French Line.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 11
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....June 8
ATLAS.....June 26
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....June 3
ANDES.....June 19
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
This elegant Clyde-built steam-ship will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOORSUT, June 16,
ERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $28, currency. For freight apply to PUNCH, SUTTS & CO., No. 97 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M. | Queen Sat...June 20, 9 A. M.
Egypt...Sat., June 13, 2 P. M. | Canada, Wed., June 27, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Saturday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAN DOMINGO,

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. EDWARD WYCKMANOF, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on or about Wednesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply on board, or to
L. DEL GONTE, No. 80 Washington place.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN.....June 13
PEMBROKE.....June 27
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia;
C. D. OWENS,
No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday, June 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. RASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. STOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Through freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,600 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.
Superior freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, (Capt. H. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE LIMOY, on SATURDAY, June 6.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. MORRELL, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. ——, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. EARP, June 16.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach st.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....June 6	
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....June 11	
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....June 18	
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 25	

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country visited on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, and the United States and Canada, taking in all cities. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist for May contains fare and expenses for every 200 European and American tours; price 15 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL FAMILY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $500, gold, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination, and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—A Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN and NYACK, (by ferry-boat) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.
Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st, Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., June 3...	8:00 A. M. Wed., June 3... 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 4th...	11:00 A. M. Friday, 5th..... 9:30 A. M.
Monday, 8th.....	2:30 P. M. Monday, 8th..... 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th....	3:30 P. M. Tuesday, 9th... 10:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 10th.	3:00 P. M. Wed'sday, 10th. 8:00 A. M.
Friday, 12th....	7:00 A. M. Thursday, 11th. 3:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 1...	3:00 P. M. Monday, June 1. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th...	3:30 P. M. Tuesday, 2d.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th...	6:30 A. M. Wednesday, 3d.. 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....	7:00 A. M. Thursday, 4th.. 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th...	12:30 P. M. Friday, 5th... 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th....	10:30 A. M. Monday, 8th..... 1:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., 23d st., East River, 5:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 183 Fulton and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Canseens, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, New Paltz, and Rhondout.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets to and from all points at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway, Broadway, corner 23d st., Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. BALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
F. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 23d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:30 P. M. Regular at 9:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 8:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 5, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:10, and 8 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Somerville, Millstone, and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follow; From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 9:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 8:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 8:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R. at Hampton Junction, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars for Pittston, Wilkesbarre, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
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5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MASONRY.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE—ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS—OTHER BUSINESS.

Both morning and afternoon sessions of the Grand Lodge were mainly taken up yesterday in discussions relating to fixing the pay of the salaried officers of the grand body and in the election of grand officers. On the salary question, after prolonged debate and several votes by lodges, which consumed much time, the salaries were fixed as follows: Pay of Grand Secretary, $3,500 per annum, with an extra allowance of $1,500 for clerk hire; pay of Grand Treasurer, $500 per year; pay of Grand Pursuivant, $200, and pay of Grand Tiler $200. The sum to be received by the Grand Lecturer during the year was made to depend upon such agreements as should be made by him with lodges desiring his services, the compensation not to be less than $5 per day and traveling expenses.

During the day a collection was taken up for the Louisiana sufferers, amounting to $168 67, which sum will probably be increased to-day.

M. W. James Gibson, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented the report of the same, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed with the transactions.

On motion, Kane Lodge No. 454, of this City, was granted permission to copy the transactions of the Grand Lodge from its organization to the year 1815, to print the same, and to reprint the transactions from 1815 to the present time.

Rev. Wm. T. Woodruff, from the Commission of Appeals, presented a report of a private character, which was duly acted upon.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the special order—namely, the election of officers—was proceeded with, and with the following result, such other business as was transacted being done while the tellers were counting the ballots. The tellers appointed for the election by Grand Master Fox were R. W. Seymour, H. Stone, W. Wm. F. Costenboder, and W. John Giffin.

For the office of M. W. Grand Master the name of R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, of this City, Deputy Grand Master, was proposed by R. W. Isaac H. Brown, and the name of R. W. Edmund L. Judson, of Albany, Senior Grand Warden, by M. W. James Gibson. In a vote of 2,436, as per lodge representation, R. W. Brother Thorne was elected by a majority of 660. He was duly presented to the Grand Lodge, and accepted the office in a few appropriate remarks. [The newly-elected Grand Master was serenaded at his residence in Twenty-second street last evening.]

R. W. James W. Husted, of Peekskill, Junior Grand Warden, was then elected Deputy Grand Master, and R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, of Troy, Senior Grand Warden, both by acclamation.

For the office of Junior Grand Warden R. W. Levi M. Gano, R. W. G. Fred Wiltsie, R. W. John D. Williams, and R. W. Frank M. Hopkins were nominated. R. W. Brother Gano, of Watkins, was elected, receiving 757 votes out of 1,472 cast.

R. W. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer, was again, by acclamation, elected to that office, and R. W. James M. Austin was re-elected Grand Secretary, in a vote of 1,498, by a majority of 346. All the elected officers accepted, with thanks to the Grand Lodge, the positions to which they were called. The balance of the offices are held subject to appointment by the Grand Master, which appointments will be made after the communication has closed its labors.

The newly-elected officers will be installed to-day at 2 o'clock, and the Grand Lodge will resume its sessions at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—ACCOUNTS OF THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION TO BE EXAMINED.

The Board of Aldermen held a comparatively busy session yesterday, President Vance in the chair. After accepting an invitation to attend the Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor to-morrow, the Clerk read the following message from Mayor Havemeyer:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.
To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the report made by a committee of your number, and the resolution adopted by your honorable board in reference to Police Commissioners, Messrs. Gardner and Charlick.

As you decline to make any charge against the officers named, I must assume that you are not at present in a position to substantiate any of the allegations made, either in the report referred to, or in the first resolution adopted by you on this subject in so far as these allegations would authorize any action by me for the removal of these officers.

I have read the report of the Legislative Committee on the Street Cleaning investigation, and also the lengthy proceedings contained in the printed pamphlet of what took place before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at the instance of Mr. John Kelly and others. As I read the report of your committee and the resolution of your honorable board, these were all the papers that were considered by you, and upon which you base the resolution calling upon me to remove the Commissioners. I have never seen the evidence upon which the report of the Legislative Committee is founded.

However much you may be justified by the report and by the proceedings before the Supreme Court in directing my attention to the matters referred to, it would, in my opinion, be a clear breach of the duty imposed upon me by the charter were I to act as you suggest, and remove the Commissioners without any investigation by me, and without affording to the parties complained against the fullest opportunity of explaining whatever is laid to their charge.

My entire duty in the premises I shall perform, and as you have failed to take advantage of the invitation extended to you by me, and prefer charges which you were prepared to substantiate, not by your mere opinion, (which, however highly I may think of it, is not the opinion by which my final action must be determined,) but by fact verified before me, I shall direct that a thorough investigation be forthwith proceeded with under my immediate supervision, and will take care that you are duly apprised thereof, so that all the facts within your knowledge, if any, may be produced, and my final judgment thereon obtained.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

The message created some merriment among the members, but no one seemed inclined to indulge in a debate. A motion was made to print it in the minutes, but it was rejected on the ground that it would be published in the *City Record*. A resolution to lay it on the table was then carried by a vote of 7 to 5.

Alderman Flanagan introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Commissioners of Accounts to make a thorough investigation of the books, accounts, and affairs of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and report to the board as soon as possible.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented a report in favor of purchasing the old Randal Maps of the City, at a cost of $5,000, and directed the Board of Apportionment to appropriate the amount. The report was approved.

The board then appointed Aldermen Flanagan, Morris, Kehr, Billings, and Reilly a committee to act with a like committee of the Assistant Aldermen in making arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

A resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to place two lamps opposite the residences of the Ex-Mayors of this City, was called up and lost.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the transaction of unimportant business.

PARADE OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.

The Third Brigade, First Division, Gen. Varian commanding, paraded for instruction and review in Tompkins square, yesterday afternoon. The brigade comprises the First Battalion Infantry, commanded by Col. Webster; Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark; Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott; Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine, and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Schilling. At 4 o'clock the column was formed in line of masses on the eastern side of the square, facing to the west. The Seventh Regiment occupying the right of line, with the Fifty-fifth on the left. Gen. Varian and staff took up their position opposite the entrance at Eighth street. Dress parade and review followed, after which a series of twenty-eight movements were performed. The brigade then formed and marched through Eighth street to Broadway, thence to Union square, passing the grand stand on the plaza, from which it was expected Gov. Dix would review the troops. At 6 o'clock the head of the column reached the plaza. Gen. Varian and staff wheeled to the right, and took up their position in front of the stand. The Seventh Regiment led the column, parading about 600 men. The Ninth followed with about 300; then the Eighth, 220; the First Battalion, 160; and the Fifty-fifth, 200. The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifty-fifth were accompanied by their respective bands; the First with drum corps. After passing across the plaza to the east, the regiments proceeded by various routes to their respective armories. Gov. Dix was unable to be present at the review. A large number of the staff officers of the First Division were, however, present on the grand stand, among whom were Cols. Jussen, Vose, and Vilmar, Major Sussman, Gen. Duryea, and Col. Stebbins.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A FAMILY QUARREL.

Mrs. Maria Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, residing on the Richmond road, near Canal street, Stapleton, Staten Island, committed suicide last night, by taking Paris green. Mr. Harris, who is well-known on Staten Island, had a party of friends with him at his house, when some disagreeable words passed between him and his wife, in consequence of which she threatened to take poison. Fearing that she would carry her threat into execution, Mr. Harris and his friends searched her and the house, and succeeded in finding in her possession a bottle of laudanum, which they secured, and supposed that they had thus averted all danger. Shortly afterward, however, she left the party, and, as it subsequently appeared, proceeded to a closet in the yard, where she swallowed a sufficient quantity of Paris green to cause her death in a short time afterward. When she was discovered life was already extinct. Coroner Lea will hold an inquest. Mr. Harris, the husband, is a discharging clerk for a shipping house in New-York, and only about thirty-five years old, while his wife was nearly sixty, and it is supposed that jealousy was the cause of the suicide. It appears that Mrs. Harris attempted self-destruction some years ago, when the couple were residing in Gore street, by jumping into a well, from which she was rescued nearly lifeless.

THE END OF A LIBEL SUIT.

The suit for libel brought by Judge McCue against Mr. Demas Barnes, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Argus*, which has occupied the attention of Judge Tappen, in the Supreme Court, for the past few days, was brought, yesterday morning, to an abrupt conclusion by the reading in court of the following document:

To Hon. Alexander McCue, Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn:

Being informed by my counsel that you are willing to terminate the litigation in progress between us upon receiving a full retraction of what you consider offensive charges made against you, in articles heretofore published in the Brooklyn *Argus*, of which I am editor and proprietor, and a complete vindication of your character from any imputations they may be supposed to contain, I very cheerfully make the following statements:

These articles were published without my knowledge or authority; it was not intended in any or either of them to say or intimate, nor have I ever believed, nor do I now believe that you had any connection with, participation in, or knowledge of, or are in any way responsible for the embezzlements, frauds, or peculations which are alleged to have been committed either upon the Brooklyn Trust Company or the City of Brooklyn.

If any article published in the Brooklyn *Argus* seems to have such a meaning, I recognize your right to a disavowal of my intention to accuse you of any such offense and of any belief that you were, directly or indirectly, connected with them.

The steps taken by you after the misfortunes of the Trust Company became known, for the protection of its assets and interests, I have never doubted were timely and proper and dictated by a desire to do your duty to its stockholders and creditors.

It is proper to add that my counsel and accountant have, with your concurrence and assent, had access to the books and vouchers of the Brooklyn Trust Company, relating to the transactions with the city and with yourself, and to your private check book, and have carefully examined them, and nothing was discovered in any degree reflecting upon your character as a citizen or magistrate. I agree at once to publish this statement in the Brooklyn *Argus*, as conspicuously as said articles were inserted.

(Signed.) DEMAS BARNES.
Dated June 4, 1874.

The retraction was read by Ex-Judge Beach, counsel for Judge McCue, who informed the court that Mr. Barnes had agreed to pay plaintiff's costs. The damages in the suit were laid at $50,000, but the full vindication of his character made in the retraction given above was all that Judge McCue desired to force from the defendant. The costs which Mr. Barnes has to pay will amount to about $10,000.

HOW WATCH AND WARD IS KEPT ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The Police Justices at the various District Courts throughout the City are rather anxious to know whether their commitments of prisoners to the island are at all potent. Many persons, principally women, who have been "sent up" by the Justices for periods ranging from three to six months, have considerably astonished them by their presence in the Prisoners' Department within ten days after sentence. Two most glaring cases of this kind were brought under the notice of Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Some three weeks ago Kate Devine was committed by Justice Bixby in $1,000 bail to keep the peace, (she was arrested for disorderly conduct,) or in default of bail to go on the island for three months. She gave bail, and was discharged. Just one week after she was again arraigned on a similar charge, and had a similar sentence imposed upon her. This time she could not procure any bail, so was sent to the island, and in the meantime Justice Bixby took measures to recover from her first sureties the $1,000 forfeited by her second dereliction. The Justice's astonishment was great yesterday when the self-same woman, whom he supposed was on the island, was again marched into court on a similar charge. He remanded her to make inquiries as to how she got off the island. In the meantime Mary Lawrence was arraigned before the Justice for disorderly conduct, and, recognizing her, he demanded whether she had been in court before as a prisoner. She confessed that she had, and, on searching the records it was found that on the May 22 she was sent to the island for three months for being disorderly. Justice Bixby thought that the presence of these two women, who should be serving their terms in the Penitentiary, revealed that something was wrong, and accordingly he sent an order to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the production forthwith of the bodies of Kate Devine and Mary Lawrence, he having them under lock and key at Essex Market at the time. The reply which he received from the Commissioners, who transmitted his order to the Warden, was that "the two women asked for had eloped." The woman Devine says she escaped by a boat, but Mary Lawrence declines to make any statement. Justice Bixby committed them both yesterday for three months, and is desirous of knowing whether they are to appear before him in another week.

TOBACCO IN THE TRAVELERS' CLUB.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, was argued a motion on behalf of George Crouch for a mandamus to compel the Travelers' Club to restore him to membership. It appeared on the argument that on the 27th of April last Mr. Crouch was dining in the evening in the restaurant of the club, when he noticed, just above him, a card, signed by order of the Executive Committee, prohibiting smoking in the room before 8 o'clock. Taking the card down, he wrote on it, "The Executive Committee can make requests, but to give commands is impertinent." For this act the Board of Managers tried and expelled him as for a violation of the rules of the club. On the same evening when the occurrence took place Mr. Crouch went to the steward and paid his annual dues in advance, amounting to $75. When this came to the knowledge of the Treasurer he returned Mr. Crouch's check, and with it came notice of his dismissal from the club. Mr. Crouch then appealed to the whole body of the club, and was again expelled by a vote of two-thirds. He now appeals to the court. On his behalf it was contended that his act was not just ground for expulsion; that he did not have a fair hearing; and that even if he had violated any rule of the club, his annual fees in advance had been received after the act was committed, and condoned it. In opposition it was argued that the act was an open defiance of the Executive Committee of the club, was in violation of the harmony and rights of the members of the club, and was an act for which the club had a right to expel him, and the court would not be justified in interfering with their decision in the matter. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE BROOKLYN DIAMOND ROBBERY.

In view of the conflicting statements which have appeared in the newspapers within the last two days, regarding the identification of Officer Quigley by Mr. Tice, the Brooklyn jeweler, a TIMES reporter called on that gentleman yesterday to learn the true history of the case. Mr. Tice says that at the time of the robbery there was no red pepper or snuff thrown in his eyes. The thief simply threw his handkerchief over the tray containing twenty-four diamond rings, which had been brought to him for inspection, and rushed out of the store with them. He then ran around the corner, and sprang into a light wagon which he had in waiting, and was driven off at rapid pace. In reference to the alleged identification of Quigley as the man who committed the robbery, Mr. Tice says the report of THE TIMES yesterday morning is substantially correct. He says he told both Superintendent Matsell and Capt. Williams that he could not swear that Quigley was the man; he could only say that he looked like him, and to that he made an affidavit. Yesterday morning Capt. Williams called on Mr. Tice at his place of business in Brooklyn, and asked him to retract, and upbraided him for making the matter public, thereby breaking his promise to the effect that he would not. Mr. Tice replied that he had nothing to retract, as he was not responsible for what the newspapers had said in the matter. He never said that Quigley was the man; he only remarked that he looked like the man, and as for breaking his promise he had never made any. Messrs. Folk and Corwin, the detectives, had done so, but he thought it was a matter the press ought to have, and had given it to them exactly as it occurred, but was not responsible for the errors that had been made. Capt. Williams remarked upon leaving that as he had refused to make a retraction, redress would have to be sought through the law courts.

CITY HALL NOTES.

There is likely to be some delay in the enforcement of the ordinance to kill all canines found unmuzzled in the streets, as the owner of the premises No. 21 Abattoir place, which was selected for a dog-pound, has, it is said, refused to give a lease of it for the purposes....Hon. Wm. E. Dodge had a long conference with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. It is said that his visit related to obtaining subscriptions in aid of the Louisiana sufferers....Commissioner Van Nort opened eight bids yesterday for furnishing granite to build gate-houses at Ninety-third street and Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue. Among the bids was one from the Granite Railroad Company offering to furnish the material for $18,073.

THE BOY "FRED'S" STORY.

The boy Frederick A. English arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning from Boston, and was taken at once to the residence of Mayor Hunter. He was subsequently taken to the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, and examined by Corporation Counsel De Witt, in the presence of the Mayor, some ladies of the Temperance Society, Superintendent Folk, and a detective. The boy told a rambling and rather unintelligible story. He said that on the night of his disappearance he was sent for some meat by his mother, and that while on the errand he saw two men in a light covered wagon who asked him to show them the way to Albany avenue. He got into the wagon at the request of the men, and one of them put a bottle to his (Fred's) lips. After drinking a little of its contents he became unconscious. When he was next sensible of passing events he was in a little room. From the room he was taken and placed in a car like the one in which he came from Boston. After a long ride, during which he spoke to no one, he was taken from the car and placed in a carriage. The carriage was driven to a brick house near some ships and water, where he was handed over to an old woman. His adventures after he had been given in charge of the old woman, and his subsequent escape, have already been published in THE TIMES. In answer to some questions as to his career before he was engaged to hunt up evidence against the liquor-dealers, the boy said he had run away from home twice; that on the first occasion he stayed away for a week, and on the second for a day and a night. After the boy had concluded, he was taken away, and will be kept in safe custody until his story is thoroughly investigated.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The usual montly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. William E. Dodge in the chair. The following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Chamber:

John H. Clark, nominated by Charles Mall; George E. Dodge, Norman W. Dodge, nominated by Elliott C. Cowdin; James Henry, nominated by D. B. Dearborn; H. Herrman, nominated by J. A. Stevens, Jr.; Jas. S. Lowrey, nominated by Elliott C. Cowdin; James McCreery, nominated by J. A. Stevens, Jr.; John H. Starn, nominated by Appleton Sturgis; Samuel B. H. Vance, nominated by Elliott F. Shepard.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Geo. Opdyke:

Whereas, A general desire has been expressed both in Canada and in the United States, that greater freedom of commercial intercourse should exist between the two countries; and whereas, preliminary negotiations have already been entered upon to secure this end by means of a new Reciprocity treaty; and whereas, this Chamber is now, as it ever has been, the earnest advocate of all measures designed to facilitate and cheapen the interchange of commerce; and whereas, it is specially desirable, on political as well as economic grounds, that all unnecessary hindrances should be removed from the commercial course between the United States and the great dominion which bounds our northern border for thousands of miles; therefore

Resolved, That this Chamber, as in 1854 and subsequently, is strongly in favor of a liberal and just Reciprocity treaty as to commerce and navigation between Canada and the United States.

The resolution was adopted, and upon motion Mr. Opdyke was empowered to prepare a memorial embodying the sentiments expressed in the resolution, and instructed to forward copies to President Grant, Secretary Fish, and the two Senators from New-York.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the importance of uniting and harmonizing the opinion and the action of the different commercial bodies of the City and State of New-York on the subject of cheapening transportation by canals and railways, this Chamber will now appoint a Special Committee on Canal and Railway Legislation, to consist of five members, to take into consideration any measure of legislation, State or national, seeking to promote this very desirable object, which committee is hereby empowered in behalf of the Chamber to correspond with the public authorities, State or national, and also to confer and co-operate with any similar committee to be appointed by any other commercial bodies of this City or State, and are directed to report from time to time their proceedings to this Chamber for its action.

The resolution was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed such committee: S. B. Ruggles, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, J. G. Johnston, J. S. T. Stranahan.

Mr. John Austin Stevens offered the following:

Resolved, That the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are earnestly requested to direct the holding of sessions during the coming recess of their respective Finance and Ways and Means Committees for the revision of the revenue laws, in order that, while the amount of revenue now collected shall not be diminished, the collection of the same may be simplified by a change from ad valorem to specific duties wherever practicable, and by such alterations in the classification of merchandise as may be found desirable.

Resolved, That the Committee of the Chamber on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws be and are hereby instructed to consult with the Boards of Trade of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore as to the best manner of arriving at such change in the revenue laws, and for the devising of a complete revised tariff, for submission to the before-named committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, should Congress, in its wisdom, see fit to direct their session.

The resolution was adopted. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: John Austin Stevens, Jr., James W. Elwell, Gustave Schwal, Charles Marshall, Ambrose Snow.

After the transaction of some further routine business the Chamber adjourned.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The retiring Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held their final meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Franklin J. Edson presiding. Several new members were admitted. Upon motion, a resolution was adopted requesting the Boards of Trade of Buffalo and Oswego to adopt a rule by which the receipts given by the elevators for grain in transit shall embody the directions contained in the original manifests from the lake ports. Previous to the adjournment of the board Mr. Edson delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: Our labors as a Board of Managers are finished. The New-York Produce Exchange is deeply indebted to you, gentlemen, for the zeal, patience, and fidelity with which you have performed the duties devolving upon you, as the custodians and managers of its affairs during the past year. Whatever has been gained in strength and influence, and whatever progress has been made toward securing for our institution increased respect and confidence, at home and abroad, is due to your careful consideration of, and prompt, conservative, and harmonious action upon, all measures, whether affecting the welfare of the Exchange or the commercial interests of the City or State, upon which you have been called to act.

Personally, gentlemen, I am indebted to you for the considerate kindness and the many expressions of confidence with which you have honored me during the year, for all of which I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

An address was also made by Mr. J. H. Herrick. Subsequently resolutions complimentary to President Edson were adopted, after which the old board adjourned *sine die*.

The newly-elected board afterward held its inaugural meeting, when the President, Mr. Edson, announced the following committees:

Secretary of the Exchange and the Board of Managers—Wm. H. Phillips.
Superintendent of the Exchange—S. H. Grant.
Finance Committee—B. W. Floyd, L. J. N. Stark, John G. Dale.
Rooms and Fixtures—Charles Spear, Wm. H. Phillips, John H. Pool.
Law Committee—L. J. N. Stark, John G. Dale, Benj. C. Bogert.
Floor Committee—A. S. Spaulding, J. A. Bostwick, John Romer.
Committee on Information and Statistics—J. H. Herrick, Forest H. Parker, David Bingham, Lewis Roberts, H. T. Kneeland.

THE ITALIAN CHILDREN TO BE SENT WEST.

Inspector Dilks has had his hands full to determine how to best dispose of the poor Italian children who have been taken before him. Yesterday more than thirty boys and several girls were brought from the different precincts to the Police Central Office. Señor Ferdinand Luca, the Italian Consul, called at the Police Central Office, and said that arrangements had been made with the Children's Aid Society to send the Italian children out West. There they are to be placed in families, and reared in comfort and usefulness. Where the parents came before the Inspector, and proved that their children had been arrested, they were told that they could take them away with them this time, but if any of them should be found begging or playing musical instruments in the streets again, they would certainly be given over to the Children's Aid Society, and sent West. One very interesting case was that of three brothers, the oldest twenty-three, the next seventeen, and the youngest fourteen years. The eldest spoke for the others. He had left Italy when only five years of age. Two years were spent among the lazzaroni in the large cities. Then he went to Germany and spent six years in traveling through continental cities. His two brothers joined him and they all came to this country, where they have been ever since. Every cent that they have made, above the price of a very meagre subsistence, they have sent to Italy to support their parents in idleness."

CRICKET.

The two days' match between the Staten Island and St. George clubs, which was commenced at Hoboken on Wednesday, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in an easy victory for the St. George eleven by a score of 83 to 64. The Staten Island Club was short one player on Wednesday, and yesterday four of their best players were absent. The following is the score of yesterday's play:

ST. GEORGE.		STATEN ISLAND.	
Satterthwaite, b. Gardner	7	Gardner, c. Greene, b. Smith	3
Shipper, b. Gardner	2	Marsh, c. Talbot, b. Smith	3
Perryman, b. Clarke	2	Irving, run out	4
J. Eyre, c. Marsh, b. Clarke	2	Andrews, c. Talbot, b. J. Eyre	4
Percy, b. Clark	3	McDonald, b. Smith	1
Smith, b. Gardner	0	Clarke, b. Smith	0
M. Eyre, b. Gardner	8	Davidge, not out	9
Greene, b. Clarke	3	Watson, b. Smith	7
Richards, not out	2	Simpson, absent	0
Evans, b. Gardner	0	Sprague, absent	0
Blake, b. Gardner	0	Robinson, absent	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 1	3	Wides, 2	2
Total	32	Total	33

FALL OF WICKETS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
St. George	3	6	8	12	15	18	28	30	30	32—32
Staten Island	3	11	12	14	16	16	33	0	0	0—33

ADMIRALTY DECISIONS.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford rendered his decision in the suits of Samuel G. Reed against the steamer Electra, and of the Providence and New-York Steam-boat Company against the steam-tug Niagara. He decides that there must be a decree for the libelant in the first suit, and that the libel in the second suit must be dismissed. The first action was a case in which the ship Carrie Reed, owned by Samuel G. Reed, was run into in the East River by the Electra, owned by the Providence and New-York Company, while being towed by the Niagara. The Electra was found to have been in fault. The damages claimed were $10,000....In the case of Andrew Geoghegan and Bernard McDermott against the steam-boat City of Hartford, Judge Blatchford rendered his decision yesterday in the United States District Court. The facts are, that in May, 1872, the schooner William R. Knapp, owned by the libelants, and loaded with a cargo of sand, collided with the steam-boat City of Hartford off Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, and was lost. After a lengthy review of the law and the facts of the case the court found both schooner and steamer to have been in fault, and decreed that the damages be divided between them when assessed.

A ROMANTIC ADOPTION AND UNWILLING DISCOVERY.

Nearly twenty years ago Mr. E. H. Gibbs and wife, of Brooklyn, adopted as their own a little girl, then but six months old, who was reared and educated by them as their own child, and until within a year or two so regarded herself, and with very few exceptions was so regarded by all to whom the parties were known. This child was the daughter of Peter J. Simmons and Cordelia Potter, who, at the time of the child's birth and adoption, were living together under a mere civil contract of marriage, but who subsequently were married by a clergyman. In 1863 the mother of Peter J. died, leaving in trust to an executor for Peter and a brother named William L., her only children, property valued at $42,000. Since then the brother Peter died, and the executor of the trust fund, in coming to make a final accounting before the Surrogate, learned that this young girl was living, and to save him from future responsibility he would have to make her a party to the final settlement of his trust. Searching out where she lived, he had her served at the house of her adopted father under the name of Selma Canfield Simmons, alias Gibbs. In astonishment the young lady showed the letter to her supposed father, and asked him what it meant. Anxious not to break the charm which had so long surrounded the relations of the young lady to himself and wife, and preferring rather to sacrifice any money there was in the case, Mr. Gibbs told her it amounted to nothing, that he would attend to it. Finding the executor and his counsel, he told them he wanted none of the Simmons estate; that rather than have the eighteen years' impressions of his adopted child dispelled, he would forego all. It was found, however, that this could not be done with safety to the rights and interests of the Trustee, and that a suit by the latter must be commenced to determine the young lady's interest in the estate. Accordingly a suit was commenced in the Supreme Court, in this City, and came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury. The suit is defended by the only surviving brother of the girl's father, who claims that there being no marriage of her parents by a clergyman at the time of her birth, if at any time, she is not entitled to claim as her father's heir. One of the witnesses on the stand, yesterday, testified positively to a marriage by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Brooklyn, having taken place. A noticeable feature of the case, also, is the remarkable resemblance which the young lady bears, not only to her own, but her adopted mother also.

The case is still on trial, Messrs. W. N. & E. N. Lowerre representing the interests of the executor; Edwin N. Stoughton those of Mr. Simmons, and Ex-Judge Fullerton and Jonathan Marshal those of the young lady.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Orphan Asylum Society was held yesterday afternoon in the new building, on the Boulevard and Seventy-fourth street, a large number of ladies being in attendance. Within the past year, owing to the erection of the new building upon the site of the old structure, the inmates of the asylum have been subjected, necessarily, to great inconvenience and much unavoidable exposure. They still, however, retain the building which for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the institution, and the charm of the situation, upon the banks of the Hudson, assists greatly in the refinement of the youthful minds committed to the care of the Directors. The work of rebuilding has required just one year. Meanwhile, the children were accommodated partly in an adjoining house and partly in the undisturbed portions of the asylum. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the domestic arrangements, it was deemed better to refuse all applications for admission, which were not very urgent; but now, with enlarged accommodations, the Directors gladly throw open their doors, and promise a hearty welcome to every neglected and friendless orphan child. The accounts received from those who have gone from the institution are of the most encouraging character. One of them, Henry Fitzgerald, now holds the office of City Treasurer, in Arizona City, and not a few are studying in the Theological Seminary to fit themselves for the Christian ministry. During the year just closed the sanitary condition of the institution has been especially good, and only two cases of mortality were reported. The following legacies are cordially acknowledged: $20,000 from Mrs. Van Horne, $500 from Caleb Swan, and $1,900 on account of legacy of Miss Eliza Harper. The report of the Superintendent showed that the total number of inmates in the asylum on April 1, 1873, was 172; admitted during the year, 26; discharged, 31; died, 3; sent to Juvenile Asylum, 1; number in asylum April 1, 1874, 163. The annual report of the treasurer indicates the financial condition of the society. The total expenditures for the past year were $51,387 81; balance to new account, $508 71; total, $51,896 52; receipts by cash from last report, $316 48; general receipts, including interest on investments of general fund, $51,896 52.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton delivered an earnest address in aid of the objects of the asylum. Without entering into a disquisition on charity in the abstract, he directed his observations specially to the creation of a livelier religious sympathy in behalf of institutions like the Orphan Asylum, incidentally pointing out the greater good which must necessarily flow from activity in this direction. His address to the children was particularly simple and appropriate to their particular needs. A series of literary exercises followed, in which the children acquitted themselves creditably. Subsequently the friends of the institution made a formal inspection of the new building, and expressed themselves highly gratified with its general arrangements.

LABOR NOTES.

The strike of the journeymen coopers, against the alleged attempt on the part of the employers to break up the Coopers' International Union, continues, and there are, as yet, no prospects of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. Meetings are held daily at No. 165 East Broadway, the headquarters of the "Manhattan District," and the Executive Committee is permanently in session, to receive reports and contributions in money, which is paid out to the men to sustain them in their strike. At present there are some 450 men on strike. Yesterday nine men in the employ of a certain firm on Rutgers street, who had been obtained from Syracuse by the superintendent of the firm, were sent back at the expense of the union. It appears that the men, finding they had been imposed on by the superintendent, refused to work. It had been represented to them that there was no longer a strike here, but they found that they were to take the places of men that were on strike for the rights and privileges of the Coopers' Union. Some four or five others, who had been obtained from Syracuse, remained here, because the firm withheld their tools from them.

The disaffection among the bricklayers, hod carriers, and laborers in attendance on masons and plasterers is owing to an effort made on the part of the respective unions to obtain a restoration of the prices of labor of last Spring. There has been no organized strike in progress, and the men think they will get their dues without resorting to extreme measures, and it is expected that the difficulty will soon be over. Already a number of builders are reported to have acceded to the demands of the men, that is, $2 50 per day for laborers attending masons and $2 75 for men in attendance on plasterers, which is an increase of twenty-five cents a day.

The bricklayers seek to restore their wages to $4 per day.

POLICE TRIALS.

President Gardner presided at the trial of several patrolmen yesterday, in the Police Central Office. The action of the patrolmen was sustained in three cases where they were charged with arresting citizens without sufficient cause. The case of Patrolmen Sheehey and Riley, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, who are charged with taking $5 from the pocket of a rag-picker, Nicholas Newback, on the morning of May 27, at Fourth avenue and Fifty-second street, the particulars of which have already been published in THE TIMES, was taken up. Riley did not answer to his name, and Capt. Gunner stated that he had been absent from duty, without leave, since May 27. His poor wife and children are left utterly destitute. President Gardner ordered Patrolman Riley to be dismissed from the department, and postponed the trial of Sheehey until Thursday next, in compliance with the request of Sheehey's counsel.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 8, amounting to $3,695 31; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 997, amounting to $119,523 90; total number of warrants 1,005, amounting to $123,219 21. Receipts from arrears of taxes and interest, $27,733 85; water rents, $10,731 42; vault permits, $1,471 50; permits to tap water-pipes, $150; licenses, Mayor's Office, $398 25; permits, &c., Mayor's Office, $2,335; fees and fines, Court of Special Sessions, $396; fees and fines, District Courts, $115; total, $43,331 02.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Vance, President of the Board of Aldermen, was called to the chair. The only business transacted was the passage of a resolution providing that the revised estimates for 1874—recently received from the various Municipal departments—shall be printed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Henri Rochefort will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of his late companions in New Caledonia.

During the months of July, August, and September the reading-room attached to the Mercantile Library will be closed on Sundays.

The new building of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital, No. 213 West Fifty-fourth street, was opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

The St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies of this City have opened an office at No. 3 Broadway, where all requisite information will be supplied to British immigrants.

Capt. Hus, of the steamer Schoten, of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, invites inspection of his vessel to-day, at 1 P. M. She is lying at Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn.

Messrs. Blake, of Worth street, acknowledge the receipt of $25 in aid of the sufferers by the Mill River disaster. The total amount received to date is $13,425 33.

John Murphy, jointly indicted with Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner for alleged election frauds, furnished $1,000 bail for his appearance in the District Attorney's office yesterday, John O'Toole becoming his bondsman.

Under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State, the members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange have elected Messrs. John Banta and Edwin Dobbs to serve as members of the Examining Board of the Department of Buildings.

Richard R. Campbell, a clerk in the employment of the National Wire Mattress Company, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for trial, by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with embezzling over $300 from his employer.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John C. Smith, the bookbinder, of No. 105 Madison street, who cut his throat in the barber shop of R. Grant, No. 40 Oak street, Wednesday. It appeared that Smith was insane from drink.

Yesterday evening in the armory, corner of Grand and Ludlow, Capt. Allen, of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was presented with a full set of equipments, consisting of regulation sword, sash, belt, epaulettes, and shoulder-straps, by the members of his command.

Early yesterday morning Thomas Connolly, of No. 365 East Thirty-sixth street, fell down a flight of steps into the cellar, at Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, striking on his head, and received injuries that will probably prove fatal. He was taken up unconscious and borne to the Reception Hospital, in Ninety-ninth street.

Controller Green, under authority of chapter 329 of the laws of 1874, has appointed Messrs. John J. Crane, Vice President of the Bank of the Republic, and Henry F. Spaulding, a commission merchant in Worth street, as members of a Board of Audit to adjust claims of the newly-annexed district, which are now chargeable against the City of New-York. The other members of the board are to be appointed by the County Judge and County Treasurer of Westchester.

Sergt. Watts and Patrolman Mulvey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, early yesterday morning saw a boat, in which were three river-pirates, disappear under Pier No. 12 North River. The officers waited for the boat to come out, and when it hove in sight, called upon the men to come to. They answered with a shot, still rowing away. The Police fired ten shots at the pirates, and they fired four at the Police, but no one was hurt. No arrests were made.

Benjamin F. Brown, residing on the corner of Greene and Houston streets, and bearing no enviable reputation in the neighborhood, was arrested by Detective Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of forgery. He passed a check purporting to be signed by Miller, Luter & Co., of No. 181 Washington street, on the Fourth National Bank, to Peter Arnoule, of No. 26 West Houston street, receiving thereon cash and value to the extent of $15.

BROOKLYN.

The ladies of the Flower Mission made up and distributed a large number of bouquets yesterday to the different hospitals.

Thos. Granger, a fireman on one of the Wall Street Ferry boats, fell overboard yesterday afternoon, while on the trip to Brooklyn, and was drowned.

The anniversary parade of the Eastern District Sunday-schools took place yesterday, and was a complete success. There were about 15,000 children, representing thirty-seven Sunday-schools, in line.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry passed by the Board of City Works, Deputy Controller Rich informed that body yesterday that the amount of money on hand applicable to the construction of sewers is $225,000.

The inquest on the bodies of the three little children, Margaret, James, and Timothy Dwyer, murdered by their insane mother, at No. 35 North Eighth street, on last Tuesday morning, was commenced yesterday by Coroner Whitehill. Mrs. Dwyer was not present. After a few witnesses, who told the story of the tragedy as already published, had been examined, the inquest adjourned.

The Williamsburg Gas Company has removed its meters from the Bushwick and Colyer Street Armories for non-payment of gas bills. The difficulty arises from the fact that the company charge $3 per 1,000 feet, while the county claims that $2 50 per 1,000 feet, the rate paid by the city for gas, is the legal charge. Until the matter is settled the weekly drills will have to be given up by the soldiers.

The annual reception of the Sheltering Arms Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place yesterday at the nursery building, corner of Atlantic and Third avenues. Rev. Mrs. Paddock, Mrs. Martindale, Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. St. John, all officers and patrons of the institution, received visitors during the day, and in the evening short addresses were made by Bishop Littlejohn, Rev. Mr. Baker, Rev. Mr. Snively, and Rev. Dr. Paddock. No regular collection was taken up, but the visitors to the institution subscribed nearly $1,000 during the day.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Mill Reef Rock, at the north entrance of the Kill von Kull, has been a fruitful source of disaster and annoyance to vessels navigating the Kills. A petition is now in circulation requesting Congress to appropriate funds sufficient to place an immense fog-bell on the heights above New-Brighton, in the vicinity of the reef.

NEW-JERSEY.

Owing to the death of the late Joseph Clowes the suit brought against him by Jersey City, to recover for Ex-Treasurer Hamilton's defalcation, is to be continued against his executors.

Phineas Hill, a lad fifteen years of age, died in Orange on Wednesday, in consequence of having shot himself in the head on that day while carelessly handling a pistol.

It is proposed to run a steamer on the Passaic River between Passaic and New-York as soon as the work of removing the reef at Rutherfurd Park, which is now in progress, is concluded.

The society coopers employed at the coal and oil docks in Bull's Ferry yesterday drove away a number of new men from their labors. The Sheriff of Bergen County dispatched officers to quell the disturbance.

The Jersey City Theatre, established less than a year ago, was seized by the Sheriff during the rehearsal on Wednesday, and will be sold on Tuesday next, in satisfaction of a judgment for $500 in favor of J. J. Van Pelt.

John Egan, the driver of the express wagon which ran over and killed a little boy named John Faeder, in Hoboken, on Wednesday night, was, yesterday, discharged from arrest by Recorder Bohnstedt, the killing having been accidental.

Michael Hassett, a resident of Newark, has been committed to the County Jail for refusing to pay his poll-tax, amounting to $4 83. He declined to pay it because none of his neighbors pay it. He will remain in jail until the amount is forthcoming.

Application has been made to Chancellor Runyon for an injunction to restrain the Camden Common Council from paying $1,000 to the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., which they donated by resolution to that organization. The appropriation is generally condemned by the citizens for the reason that the City Treasury is empty, and taxes high.

A daring robbery was perpetrated on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Trenton on Wednesday. Three men got on the train and one of them snatched a parcel from a seat, another grabbed a pocket-book containing $12 out of a lady's hand, while the third held the door of the car open for his confederates; and all three jumped off the train while it was running at a high rate of speed. They succeeded in making their escape.

The new seminary at Hackettstown will be formally opened on the 8th of September. Prof. White, formerly of the Union College in New-York, and latterly of the Drew Theological Seminary, has been appointed Professor of Languages; Mr. Grobe, of Pennington Seminary, Professor of Music, and Mr. Whitney has been selected to take charge of the Commercial Department. The entire cost of the structure, which is now rapidly approaching completion, will be about $175,000.

The committee of the Jersey City Police Commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death, in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, of Mr. Faris, of Brooklyn, spent several hours in conducting the examination yesterday. Capt. Benson, of the Precinct Police, is charged with having inhumanly treated the deceased. The result of the investigation will be made known at the meeting of the Commissioners to-day.

Frederick Frambach, Henry Luther, and James White, of the West Hoboken Township Committee, yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Hudson County Sessions to two indictments charging them with having illegally paid the expenses of lobbyists in Trenton last Winter, during the pendency in the Legislature of some charter amendments in which they are said to have been interested. They gave bail in $1,000 each to appear for trial.

John Williams, a fireman in the employ of the Midland Railroad Company, was instantly killed at the west end of the Bergen tunnel yesterday morning while cleaning the outside of the smokestack. He was stunned by a puff of smoke and fell headlong to the ground. He broke his neck, and died instantly. The remains were conveyed to his late residence on West Newark avenue. County Physician Stent, who was notified, being satisfied that the death was accidental, gave a permit for burial.

The Jersey City Commissioners to Adjust Unpaid Assessments have confirmed a number of assessments. They reduced the assessment for the main sewer on Newark avenue, from the Five Corners to the Hackensack River, from $66,380 to $49,785; that for the improvement of Monmouth street, from Fifth to Tenth street, from $20,847 to $20,011; that for the construction of a pile foundation in West Grand street, from $76,136 86 to $70,045, and that for the widening of Montgomery street, from Jersey avenue to Mill Creek, from $70,113 to $50,724.

County Physician Dodd and Coroner Osborne, of Newark, are engaged in making an investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Frederick Hoppe, the man who died suddenly at No. 38 Vesey street, Tuesday night. It appears that Alexander Krueger, a brother-in-law of deceased, and who has been separated from his wife for some time, went to Hoppe's house Sunday night, where his wife was stopping, and attempted to carry away his child by force. A difficulty ensued, during which Hoppe was very badly beaten by Krueger, and died Tuesday night, it is supposed from the injuries sustained at that time. Krueger is now in the County Jail awaiting trial for assault and battery on Hoppe. An inquest will be held to-day.

[Advertisement.]
BURKE'S SILVER GRAY CASSIMERE HAT is the only correct style for gentlemen. Summer styles in felt, and fine-straw hats in variety. Give Burke a call at No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank building.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Merrew and four children, Mrs. L. Cooper and three children, Capt. Schofield, wife, and two children, Capt. A. T. Nickles, Miss Vimington, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, Mr. Johnston, Capt. A. Frazer, wife, and daughter, Miss Doherty, Mrs. Klohn, J. Gibson and family, Mrs. Houston and six children, Andrew Wright, John Lethen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:30 | Sun sets....7:27 | Moon rises.12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:37 | Gov. Island.1:26 | Hell Gate...2:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, June 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, &c., Kuhnhart & Co.; Harald Haarfager, (Norw.,) Heltberg, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; S. F. Phelps, Grumley, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; E. Chamberlain, Lawson, Baltimore, W. Chalmers.

Barks Adams, (Aus.,) Cavasorvich, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Folkvang, (Norw.,) Lansen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Colvotti, London, Stoker, Taylor & Co.; Europa, (Ger.,) Schade, St. Valery, France, C. Tobias & Co.; Eliza Avalina, (Br.,) Munroe, Cork for orders, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Naaja, (Russ.,) Uppman, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Titan, (Ger.,) Wilt, Lubeck, C. Tobias & Co.; Maria Giovanna, (Ital.,) Crisniolo, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Meteor, (Norw.,) Van Kessel, Gothenburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bertha, (Ger.,) Schultz, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Johannes, (Ger.,) Ihlder, Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; Palermo, (Br.,) Mills, Hamburg, Heney & Parker; Lizzie Hafley, Fernandina, Fla., Benney & Pinckney; Treci Dubrovachi, (Aus.,) Saitz, Antwerp, Slocovich & Bo.

Brigs Wexford, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Konigsberg, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; John W. Hunt, Hunt, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schrs. Felix, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bartie Pierce, Hawes, Cat Island, B. J. Wenberg; H. G. Simmons, Oliver, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Koln, (Ger.,) Bingk, Bremen May 19, and Havre 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had light, variable winds the entire passage; no date, lat. 49 56, lon. 12 50, passed a Br. ship bound W., showing signal letters W. N. Q. G.; lat. 40 46, lon. 57 50, passed ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) bound W.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow May 24, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. May 29, lat. 47 37, lon. 41 12, passed ship Annie, (of Scarborough,) bound W.; 31st, passed an iceberg; June 3, passed steam-ship Goethe, for Hamburg, and Idaho, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow May 23, and Moville 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow May 21 and Queenstown 23, with mdse. and five cabin and 103 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans May 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans May 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. June 3, off Five Fathom Bank Lightship, spoke ship Star of the South, from Cebu, for New-York.

Steam-ship Richmond, Read, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Berland, London April 19, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 24, lat. 42, lon. 57 20, spoke bark Oasis, bound E.; 25th, lat. 41 56, lon. 58, spoke bark Lizzie Fox, bound E.

Ship Success, Chase, Havre April 30, in ballast to Carver & Barnes. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Amsterdam 41 ds., via Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Ship Martha Bowker, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Allen, Antwerp 40 ds., with empty barrels to order.

Ship Royal Edward, (Br.,) Shaw, Calcutta Feb. 14, with mdse. to S. J. Penniman.

Bark Argosy, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jones, Liverpool 28 ds., in ballast to Snow and Burgess. Anchored at Sandy Hook, and has been ordered to St. John, N. B.

Bark Kordia, (Norw.,) Ganslaa, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Rosetta, (Ital.,) Gazzolo, London 64 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Elgin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kimball, St. Pierre, Mart 17 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Son. Left in port brigs Eva, (Br.,) for New-York in 7 ds. Ellen, for Baltimore in 2 ds.

Bark Carl Johann, (Norw.,) Ocklund, Stavanger 56 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Europa, (Ger.,) Johannessen, Bristol 35 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Sirrah, (Norw.,) Halversen, Liverpool 32 ds., with salt to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Hedwig, (Ger.,) Warnken, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen April 27, with mdse. to J. A. Paull.

Bark Victoria, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Bristol, Eng., 34 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Asto, Waterford 33 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Appia, (Norw.,) Petersen, Aberdeen 48 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hector, (Norw.,) Tellefson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Alaska, Perry, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Stella, (Norw.,) Mohn, Cette 64 ds., with wine, &c., to C. F. Schmidt & Peters.

Bark Cecchino Donnovaro, (Ital.,) Logerano, Hull 50 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Ginnello, (Ital.,) Maggio, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Angelina, (Ital.,) Schiceno, Belfast 38 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Bremen, (Ger.,) Halb, Pillau 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Carl Angell, (Norw.,) Olsen, Antwep 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Jacob Rothenberg, (Ger.,) Wilde, Westport 41 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Dora, (Ger.,) Hoffman, Bremen April 22, with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Perer Rohland, (Ger.,) Prohn, Barrow Feb. 21, and Glasgow 41 ds., with steel rails to Chas. Congreve & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. May 10, lat. 48, lon. 48, passed a number of icebergs and much field-ice, and was surrounded by it for 3 ds.

Bark Fanny M. Carvill, (of Halifax,) Watkins, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Schubert, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with rosewood to order—vessel to master.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Smith, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Lophema, (of Truro, N. S.,) Frazier, Messina 78 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Eva Parker, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocomb, St. Jago de Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.

Brig San Gaetano, (Ital.,) Mazzell, Southampton 41 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Balear, Bahn, Black River 18 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels. Left no vessels.

Brig Miletus, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Liverpool 72 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Ada S. Halls, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Johnston, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 285 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Samuel Wood, (of Keyport,) Wood, Governor's Harbor 8 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. Commerce, (of Newburyport,) Janorin, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, (of Wellfleet,) Baker, Governor's Harbor 7 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. Eunice Rich, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ellwood Doran, Doran, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Townsend, Townsend, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Oliver H. Robinson, (of Portland,) Beers, Ruatan 13 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Grecian Bend, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Blagdon, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 370 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, (of Eastport,) Jones, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with 160 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Henry Bushman, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with 390 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to J. F. Whitney and Co.

Schr. Newport, Miller, of, and 8 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 280 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Marietta Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.

Schr. Welcome Home, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 175 tons plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. Purshan, Waite, Rockport, Me.

Schr. E. E. Stimpson, Allen, Eastport, with lumber to John Boynston's Son.

Schr. Juliet Sawyer, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. S. L. Sturgis, Sturges, Chatham.

Schr. Victor, Ashby, [illegible], with [illegible] Rogers.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, [illegible], with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Crowell, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. L. A. Perry, Look, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Admiral, Hall, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Newport.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Bradley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Waterloo, Weeks, Bangor, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Grace Webster, ——, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Charles Holsworth, ——, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Tucker, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Florence, Sackett, Somerset.

Schr. C. W. Cummins, Bolt, Boston.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Allen, Boston.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Boston.

Schr. Empire, Beebe, Nantucket, with fish to George Moon.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Ross, Somerset.

Schr. Oliver Chase, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Xylon, Mitchell, Harrington, with spiling to order.

Schr. Orozimbo, Bunker, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. L. B. French, Dolliver, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ellen, Kelly, New-London.

Schr. E. M. Duffield, Raynor, Greenport.

Schr. Planet, Henderson, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to Dundee & Pressy.

Schr. Wm. Duren, Doyle, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reno, Kelly, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Teaser, Hamlin, Portland, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Edward Wootten, Young, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

SAILED—Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; Trinacria, for Glasgow; City of New-York, for Havana; bark Stella, for Queenstown.

WIND.—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—Arr. steamers F. W. Brune, from New-York; Josephine Thomson, from New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; brig Potomac, from Demarara; schrs. Eliza Christie, from St. Johns, P. R.; Lizzie D. Barker, from Eleuthera, and Starlight, from Bowdoinham, Me.

Cld. steamers Wm. Crane, for Boston; Octorora, for New-York, and Richard Whiting, for Philadelphia; schrs. D. R. Webb, for Green Turtle Key, Abaco; Effie T. Kemp, for Nassau, and Mary F. Amsden, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Wilmington, for Havana; brigs Carrie Bertha, for Bermuda, and Chesapeake, for Demerara.

BOSTON, June 4.—Arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia; barks Tilde, from Trapani; Sebastiano Cabotto, from Hyeres; Athlete, from Gottenburg; brigs Neptune's Car, from London; Charles Miller, from Wilmington, Del; Milwaukee, from Port Johnson; schr. Eliza B. Coffin, from Porto Rico.

Also arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia.

Below, bark Albert, from Cadiz.

Below—Ship Cyclone, from Passeroean.

Spoken—May 21, in lat. 35 35 N., lon. 49 14, ship Regent, from San Francisco, for Falmouth, Eng.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 4.—Arr. brig Carolina Kelley, from Richmond, Me.; schrs. D. V. Straaker, from Philadelphia; Lorine, from Key West.

Sld. steamer Flag, for Boston; schrs. Traveller, for Jacksonville; Sallie Conway, for Darien, Ga.

Cld. bark Angeleta, for Barcelona.

The bark Saliveen hence for Elsinore with naval stores, previously reported ashore near this bar, was towed off and returned to this city leaking.

LEWES, Del., June 4.—The bark L. H. De Vebber, brig Westaway, and schr. Parepa sld. for New-York. A large number of coasters went to sea this morning. The barks Wimburn and Masonic remain.

Steam-ship Ohio, for Liverpool, went to sea at 9 P. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 4.—Passed up, ship Savannah, from Havre; brig Cezzo, from Licata, Sicily; schrs. Florence Shay, from the West Indies; R. L. Tay, from Portsmouth; Leman Blew, from Boston; and H. T. Hedges, from Fall River.

Passed down, bark Chanticleer, for Rio; schrs. M. H. Reed, for New-Bedford; James A. Parsons, for Boston; Pedro A. Grau, for Providence; Sophia A. Godfrey, for Boston; A. Trudell, for Lynn; Lamartine, for Boston; Francis Coffin, for Cambridgeport; Geo. Nevinger, for Providence; Sarah Shubat, for Lynn; James Alderdice, for Somerset; Sarah A. Hoffman, for Fall River; Oriole, for Boston; steamers Florida, for Providence; Harrisburg, for Boston; brigs A. B. Patterson, for Laguira; Marshall Dutch, for Portland; schr. General Connor, for Bath.

The British schr. Hound, 9 ds. from Bermuda, anchored off here last night. She reports that in lat. 34 20, lon. 71 10, spoke the schr. Race Horse, from New-York, for the Bahamas. The Captain reported, May 25, during a heavy thunder-squall, the vessel was struck by lightning and had the head of the maintopmast shivered to pieces, also the head of the foremast. The Hound sld. from Bermuda in co. with the bark Eliza Barss, for New-York.

Bark Gyife, from Antwerp; brigs Alice Lee, from Matanzas, and John Pierce, from Cardenas; and schrs. Chas. E. Gibson, from Pensacola, and Riverdale, from Cat Island, passed up this afternoon.

Schr. Mary G. Collins, 18 ds. from Pascagoula, Miss., for Philadelphia, passed up this afternoon. Reports left at Pascagoula schr. Kate Rommell, for Boston, ldg.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio sld. this afternoon for Liverpool with 65 cabin and 175 steerage passengers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 4.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston; schrs. My Rover, James F. Langball, and P. S. Schultz, from New-York, the latter with fore-topmast gone: Br. schr. Greenwood, from St. Edward.

Cld. schr. G. P. Gerrish, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 4.—Sld. for the United States, National Eagle, Leif, Ericksson, Kepler, Wellington, Paolo, Giovanitz, and Valkyria.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 2d inst.: Von Schack Rev, Annie Kimball, Else Eschricht, George Henry, Margaretta, Weser, Christel, Jenny, Edgar, Sigurd Jarl, Energi, and Harmonie.

Arr. out from the United States on the 3d inst., Northumbrian, Alsen, Sarah B. Cann, Palmerston, Maria, Catherina, Advice, A. Goudey, and Ericsson.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst., British Nation, Euxine, Seminole, Grad Zagreb, Franklin, and Isabella Wilson.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The steamer Abbottsford sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia, with 159 passengers.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 4.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichman, from Baltimore May 24, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

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PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS.
THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT AND THE BEST ARTICLE MADE.
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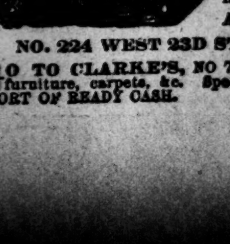
Union Square, New-York.

The *Scientific American* says: "The chemical action of different drinking waters on the metal of which the interior wall of most ice-pitchers is composed, produces oxides injurious to health. Acting on this fact the Meriden Company have succeeded in coating pitcher linings with a smooth, seamless enamel of porcelain. Its perfect cleanliness and certain safety seem to give this ice-pitcher a deserved commendation."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